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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: High 50°F, Low 40°F (4-11). Tomorrow: High 52°F, Low 42°F (5-12). Wednesday: High 54°F, Low 44°F (6-13). Thursday: High 56°F, Low 46°F (7-14). Friday: High 58°F, Low 48°F (8-15). Saturday: High 60°F, Low 50°F (9-16). Sunday: High 62°F, Low 52°F (10-17).
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U.S. Charges Hanoi Moves Men, Arms To South Vietnam

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP).—Stable numbers of North Vietnamese troops, armored vehicles and supplies are moving toward, in some cases into, South Vietnam, the Pentagon confirmed today.

The movements are described by administration officials as a "substantial concern" in the White House, although there is only speculation at this point as to Hanoi's motives and the long-term military significance of the supply effort. Since the first of this year, it is estimated that roughly 30,000 fresh troops, crew-served weapons, and more than 300 armored vehicles—including large numbers of light tanks—have moved southward mostly along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos to areas in southern Laos, Cambodia and just north of the Demilitarized Zone in North Vietnam.

Hanoi to Free 108; Pullout Cut by U.S.

American Protest Over Release Delay

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, March 12 (NYT).—The United States announced tonight that it had received from North Vietnamese a list of 108 American military prisoners of war and one civilian who are to be released in Hanoi Wednesday.

Informed officials said the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) was expected to provide a list of about 30 American POWs and that these men probably would be released in Hanoi either Wednesday or Thursday.

According to the terms of the Paris peace agreement, all of these men were to have been freed by tomorrow.

In protesting the delay, a spokesman said earlier in the day, the United States had halted the withdrawal of its troops from South Vietnam.

This, however, was regarded as only a temporary measure, and informed officials said it did not indicate that a complete withdrawal of U.S. troops was being delayed.

In announcing the latest batch, Maj. Gen. Gilbert L. Woodward, head of the American delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, which has been administering the POW releases, said there would be no further withdrawals until the Americans scheduled to be freed by tomorrow actually been turned over to U.S. officials.

The general added that the last of about 5,500 American POWs would not begin to leave until the Communists had provided a list of the remaining POWs in their hands and had set a date for their release.

Informed American officials said Woodward had laid down his stipulations to guard against a 11th-hour crisis at the end of a period of 60 days, when, according to the Paris accord, the withdrawal and prisoner exchanges are to have been completed.

Under the Paris agreement, the withdrawals and exchanges were to have been completed in 15-day increments, when these periods began and ended, but the United States maintains that the American prisoner release in the Paris agreement was to be completed by the end of the 60-day period.

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troops in Laos Also an Issue

J.S. Reportedly Warns Hanoi That Infiltration Imperils Aid

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (NYT).—The White House said today that it had approved a letter to North Vietnam only if it begins living up to its part of the Paris agreement, administration sources said during the weekend.

Specifically, one well-placed source said, the administration was to go ahead with the request if the reports of North Vietnamese infiltration into the South are "only if North Vietnamese troops in Laos are withdrawn."

So far, according to American officials, Hanoi has met neither these requirements of the Paris agreement.

No decision on whether to go forward with the controversial program will be made until after late May, the sources said. That would be weeks after a deadline for the withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam and the release of all American prisoners of war.

Senators Disaffected

The postwar aid plan is in considerable trouble in Capitol Hill before its presentation. One senator recently said he thought at no more than 10 of his colleagues were prepared to support it, and that such senators as Robert F. Kennedy, J. Edgar Hoover, and George McGovern, D.,

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POST-VOTE CONFERENCE—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French Finance Minister and leader of the Independent Republicans, after seeing President Pompidou yesterday.

'A Vote for Change' Acknowledged

Pompidou Seen Set to Change Regime After Election Setback

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 12 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou called in a small group of cabinet ministers today to discuss yesterday's elections, which saw the Gaullist-led majority returned to power despite heavy losses.

Prime Minister Pierre Messmer had no comment following the meeting, but informed sources said it was unlikely that he would hand in his government's resignation much before the end of the month and the beginning of the new parliamentary session on April 2.

The new National Assembly will remain under Gaullist domination, but it seemed clear from the post-election statements today that the majority had understood the lesson of its loss of 98 seats, and that there would be new faces and ideas in the new government—if perhaps the same prime minister.

The final results (except for three districts) showed that the three majority parties all lost ground to the opposition. The small CDP center party fell under the 30-seat minimum needed to form a group in the Assembly and will have to find support from outside its own ranks.

Others disappointed

Despite the heavy losses, however, the Gaullists appeared less disheartened with the results than the left and Reformateurs—both of which had hoped for larger gains.

Some observers remarked that Mr. Pompidou is likely to be pleased with the results, for they will enable him to form a broader government with less emphasis on the Gaullist UDR.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who attended today's Ellysée meeting as leader of the Gaullist Independent Republican allies, said afterward that Mr. Pompidou did not bring up the subject of cabinet changes.

Other men present at the meeting were Joseph Fontanet, the education minister and a leader of the CDP centrists, and Raymond Marcellin, the interior minister, a nominal Independent Republican who is actually closer to the UDR.

The new government will be on the spot to come up with the reforms promised in its election campaign. The revitalized left opposition in the Assembly, especially the Socialists and Communists, who will have between them 176 seats (compared to 92 in the last Assembly), has indicated that it is going to press specifically for the reforms promised by the majority.

Strikes Threatened

Georges Seguy, the Communist leader of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), said today that his union would be ready for widespread strike action if it turned out "that there is nothing to the campaign promises."

The election results were no security talks make progress at Helsinki

HELSINKI, March 12 (Reuters).—A preliminary drafting committee met for the first time here today to start work on an agenda for the European security conference.

The group, set up to produce a preliminary draft of the principles governing relations between states, is expected to work without a chairman, although possibly "under the guidance" of either neutral Austria or Switzerland.

Mark Goes Up 3% to Ease Joint Float of 6 Moneys

Postwar Era Of Set Rates Now Is Ended

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 12 (NYT).—The postwar era of fixed exchange rates died early this morning in Brussels. This afternoon, government officials from the major capitalist states had begun the technical studies needed to legitimize a system of so-called floating rates, which is scheduled to make its official debut next Monday.

To facilitate the operations of the new system, West Germany has volunteered to raise the value of the deutsche mark by 3 percent. This is expected to minimize the upward pressure for the Common Market bloc when Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Denmark begin their official joint float next week.

In both France and Belgium the two-tier market will be maintained. The financial franc in each country will be left to find its own level, while the commercial franc will come under the community-guided float.

Britain, Ireland and Italy will continue their separate floats and will make no attempt to stabilize the rates to any other currency. By contrast, the Six will move as a bloc, with the rates against each other never varying by more than 2 1/4 percent.

'Optimal Solution'

Commenting on the decision made at the meeting of EEC finance ministers, which broke up shortly after 2 a.m. today, West Germany's Helmut Schmidt described the agreement as an "optimal solution" for his country's struggle to keep out further inflows of unwanted dollars.

Germany's forced purchase of about \$2.7 billion on March 1 in an effort to maintain the fixed mark-dollar exchange rate established Feb. 12—resulted in its decision to close the Bundesbank and refrain from further support operations. Every other major country—except Britain, Italy, Ireland and Switzerland, whose currencies were already floating—joined in the shutdown.

Since then, all exchange rates have in fact been floating as commercial banks have continued to do very modest business among themselves at rates set by supply and demand. Next week, the central banks of the Six will be back in business but will intervene at their discretion and in a way to minimize the inflow of dollars.

In other words, should heavy sales of dollars resume, the value, say, of the mark would be allowed to rise—making it more expensive to buy marks and dampening the demand for them.

Of course, as the mark floats higher, so will the other five in the bloc. Thus, Germany will not have a completely free hand in manipulating the exchange rate but will have to take into account the needs of the other five.

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BONN'S VIEW—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt yesterday, describing the EEC's monetary policy decision of Sunday as an "optimal solution." At left, Hans Friderichs, the Minister of Economics, who joined Schmidt in the Bonn news conference.

Expansion of Economic Ties Sought

Shultz Begins Trade Parley in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz today began talks with Soviet leaders on expanding Soviet-American trade and economic relations.

Western diplomats said they expected the three days of discussions, which appeared to begin in a warm and cordial atmosphere, to touch on the related controversy over Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel.

Mr. Shultz, who arrived here yesterday from a monetary meeting in Paris, met with acting Foreign Trade Minister Mikhail R. Kuzmin and Deputy Premier Vladimir N. Novikov.

A spokesman for the secretary said he and Mr. Novikov exchanged views expressing "the common wish for continued improvement in relationships and a useful expansion of trade between the two countries."

Mr. Shultz declined to talk to newsmen about his talks or about the decision of six of the nine Common Market nations to float their currencies.

But a source in his delegation, who asked not to be identified, said the monetary decision "does not trouble or disturb us."

Friendly Atmosphere

The atmosphere was warm and friendly as Mr. Shultz met with Mr. Kuzmin, who is filling in for Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev, now visiting Australia. The two joked and smiled broadly as they posed for photographers.

Accompanying Mr. Shultz were Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the chief European specialist on Henry A. Kissinger's National Security Council staff, and Assistant Commerce Secretary Steven V. Laxarus.

There was speculation that Mr. Shultz would meet with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, although no such meeting has been announced.

Western diplomats said Mr. Shultz was likely to raise the Soviet Jewish emigration question, which threatens to become a stumbling block to Soviet-American trade.

A preponderant group of U.S. senators and representatives has said it opposes granting the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade status unless Moscow rescinds its so-called education tax on emigrants.

The tax requires emigrants to reimburse the state for their free higher education. Because Jews have proportionally more higher education than other Soviet citizens, the law primarily affects them.

Executive Privilege the Issue

Nixon Policy Is to Bar Staff From Congressional Inquiries

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP).—President Nixon today reaffirmed his determination to prevent Congress from questioning past and present members of his staff, but he promised to make available "all necessary and relevant information."

In a formal explanation of his position on the controversial issue of executive privilege, the President argued that the doctrine is "rooted in the Constitution, which vests the 'executive power' solely in the President."

The privilege was first invoked by George Washington and has been invoked by many presidents since, some more often than he has, Mr. Nixon said.

While recognizing that a president has certain rights to withhold some information, Congress has never been content with the way presidents have interpreted the privilege.

In recent years, with the steady growth of the White House staff and the reduction of cabinet authority, Congress has grown increasingly critical of the use of executive privilege.

Mr. Nixon said that he has invoked executive privilege only three times, whereas President John F. Kennedy invoked it 13 times and President Lyndon B. Johnson twice.

A Library of Congress study prepared for Rep. William S. Moorehead, D. Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, said, however, that President Nixon has invoked the privilege nine times.

The difference in statistics is that the President counted only those times when he formally invoked the privilege and refused to provide documents sought by congressional committees. The Library of Congress study also included times when White House staff members refused invitations to testify.

National security adviser Henry A. Kissinger, for example, has not testified before any committee, although he has met informally with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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Peronist Tops Argentine Poll, May Have Received Majority

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, March 12.—Unless the military intervenes, it seems certain that Argentina will install a Peronist government in May, with the former strongman, Juan D. Peron, wielding considerable power as elder statesman.

Mr. Peron's hand-picked presidential candidate, Hector J. Campora, 63, a dentist-turned-politician, received almost half of the votes in yesterday's general election, the first in Argentina since 1965.

Official but incomplete figures showed that Mr. Campora fell short of the 50 percent plus one vote needed to avoid a run-off election against Ricardo Balbin, 68, the candidate of the Radical Civic Union. But he was close enough to put victory within easy reach in the run-off, to be held April 1 or 8.

The Interior Ministry announced this morning that Mr. Campora was close to victory with only 1,081 of the 55,550 polling places uncounted.

Later, the ministry adjusted the figures and said that with 50,293 polling places reported, Mr. Campora had 5,598,648 votes, that is, 48.7 percent of the total, while Mr. Balbin had 4,299,676 votes or 41.3 percent of the total.

Seven minor party, presidential

candidates shared the rest. The ministry said 11,503,013 votes had been counted or 80 percent of the 14,314,277-man electorate.

Meanwhile, a top government source said today that Mr. Campora had won more than 50 percent of the votes.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the government admitted that Mr. Campora had reached the absolute majority required for election and that no run-off vote would be needed.

Mr. Campora called a press conference to accuse the government of "incompetence" in making an error of several million votes. He told a thousand of his supporters who had gathered outside his Justicialista Liberation Front headquarters that he was sure he had won more than 50 percent of the vote.

The voters also elected a new national congress to replace the one that was suspended when the military took over.

The Peronist forces backing Mr. Campora have been wracked by factionalism and disputes over political theory. But they were united for the election by their devotion to Mr. Peron, who was ousted by the armed forces in 1955.

Mr. Campora's campaign made

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WINNING SMILE—Front-running Peronist presidential candidate Hector Campora (left) grinning as he receives congratulations. He got the most votes in Argentina's presidential election but was forced into a runoff.

British Rail Slowly Recovers From Engineers' 1-Day Strike

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Britain's state-owned railroad system slowly began to recover today after yesterday's 24-hour walkout by train engineers, but a slowdown continued to make life miserable for London commuters. A spokesman for the railroad estimated that only 40 percent of long-distance trains were operating by mid-afternoon. The trouble, he said, was that the shutdown at midnight Saturday left trains in the wrong place to start operations today. Civil servants joined in the series of strikes protesting the government's curbs on pay increases under Phase 2 of its anti-inflation program.

Police Seek IRA Suspect After Escape

—The police and British troops today hunted a 23-year-old Irish Republican Army guerrilla suspect who had escaped through the barbed-wire fences of Northern Ireland's top-security Maze prison. Three men took part in the attempt under cover of thick fog but two were caught when soldiers spotted them before they could get clear of the area, 25 miles southwest of Belfast. (British troops captured 51 IRA guerrillas in weekend raids and uncovered Protestant and Roman Catholic munitions dumps, security forces said today. The army said five of the IRA men they rounded up were officers of the Provisional wing, the Associated Press reported.)

For the escape, the three used wire cutters that prison authorities suspected were taken in by a visitor to the Maze, a collection of prefabricated huts, formerly known as the Long Kesh internment center, where about 300 men are held.

The man who got away was William J. Kelly, who had been held at the Maze for more than a year. The prison, a former air force camp, was a detention center when hundreds of suspected IRA supporters were interned in August, 1971.

The only other successful escape from the prison occurred last year when another IRA suspect walked out through the main gate disguised as a priest. Since then, all visitors to the prison have been carefully searched before being allowed inside.

In Belfast, a bomb today wrecked a hardware store in the city center and started a fire that destroyed the building. Two firemen were injured when part of the roof collapsed.

The bomb was planted by a man and a woman who gave a 20-minute warning. Meanwhile, the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association denied that 80 of its members halted by troops on the edges of a Catholic housing development in North Belfast Saturday night were planning to attack the area. A spokesman said the men were on their way to patrol a nearby Protestant district where a man had been shot the previous night.

Old Bailey Courts Evacuated After Bomb Hoax Call

LONDON, March 12 (UPI)—A bomb alert caused evacuation of the Old Bailey Criminal Courts building today, open for the first time since bomb blasts last Thursday killed one man and wounded 239 persons. No bomb was found.

Bewigged and robed judges and lawyers and hundreds of witnesses, jurors and spectators hurried from the 19 courts when a woman announced said over the loudspeaker system.

"Plan B... Plan B. Would all people in the front part of the building of the Old Bailey please make their way to the back." Two hours later everyone was allowed back in the building and court sessions resumed. The evacuation followed an anonymous telephone caller's warning that a bomb had been planted in the building.

Meanwhile, 10 persons who were arrested at London Airport Thursday shortly before the blasts rocked the city center were charged tonight with conspiring to cause explosions. The seven men and three women were detained as they were about to board a flight for Belfast.

The curbs impose a ceiling on pay raises in any 12-month period to 2 1/2 percent plus 4 percent of base pay.

The civil servants' strike was affecting different sectors of the country on a selective and rotating basis. Among those who walked out today were about 30 customs agents in the freight section of London Airport.

Altogether, about 150 customs agents left key posts at ports and airports. Officials at London's Heathrow Airport said that there would be considerable delay in clearing cargoes and that the state-run British airlines might stop all imports as long as the crisis lasts.

Passengers, however, were not affected. In the gas industry, union leaders, after meeting today to discuss a new offer by the British Gas Corp., agreed to submit the proposal to a membership vote. Walsworth, and stewards have reduced gas pressures in many millions of homes. Failure to reach agreement could lead to a further escalation of the dispute involving more domestic consumers.

Thousands of hospital beds were empty throughout Britain as a strike by auxiliary workers continued. A Welsh Hospital Board spokesman expressed concern over contaminated linen in Swansea hospitals. The workers are refusing to provide laundry services. The unions have threatened to withdraw all other auxiliary staff employees still working if volunteers wash the contaminated linen.

West Plans New Offer on Force Talks

BRUSSELS, March 12 (AP)—Western negotiators will make a new attempt to get started with the Russians on force reduction talks in Central Europe, sources said today, by offering to put off the whole troubled question of what role the Hungarian government should play.

If Hungary becomes a full participant, as the West wants, it should be easier to get an agreement restricting the Soviet forces on its soil. But the Russians want to demote Hungary to the status of a flank country so that it would be only a kind of observer at the talks.

The Western powers propose that flank states be reserved for Norway, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Russians have suggested that Italy be promoted to full status. This is unacceptable to the West because it would bring in problems of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, while the West wants to concentrate on reducing forces in Central Europe.

The proposal to postpone the Hungarian issue was said to be in a message sent to Western negotiators in Vienna today by Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general. His office announced that the message would allow the negotiators "to make a further effort with their counterparts from the Warsaw Pact to enable the exploratory talks to proceed."

They have been stalled since they opened Jan. 31 by the question of participation and status. Some Western officials have been growing restless over the lack of progress in Vienna. The Russians have never shown much enthusiasm for the force reduction talks but are eager to press the preparations in Helsinki for a conference on security and co-operation in Europe. The Western allies say the two projects are linked.

Unexpected Trip Locked in Plane

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters)—Two baggage loaders at Brussels airport yesterday made an unexpected flight to London—traveling as cargo after they accidentally locked themselves in an aircraft hold.

When the jet touched down at London Airport at Heathrow after its 200-mile journey, officials noticed strange noises emanating from the hold, which they then opened, releasing the men.

Pan American Airways said it would fly the two men home today.



BERMUDA NEWS CONFERENCE—David Shorto (left), Bermuda's director of information, and Hubert Simmons, police press officer, discussing a question put to them during a session with newsmen on the murder of the governor, Sir Richard Sharples, and an aide.

Scotland Yard Takes Charge Of Murder Hunt in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 12 (AP)—Scotland Yard today took over the investigation of the killing of the British governor of this group of islands and his aide-de-camp as the government announced an extension of its state of emergency.

Superintendent Bill Wright of Scotland Yard told newsmen today he still had no theories as to a motive for the killing, which occurred late Saturday night, of Sir Richard Sharples, 57, and his aide, Capt. Hugh Sayers, 23, as they walked the governor's Great Dane, Horsa, in the grounds of Government House after a private dinner party.

The dog was also killed. Mr. Wright said it was still not known how many gunmen were involved or the number and type of weapons used.

A government spokesman reported that several persons had been picked up for questioning but none had been charged. Sir Edward Richards, the government leader, told Parliament that state-of-emergency conditions imposed yesterday had been changed so that police might detain persons up to 96 hours without charge. Under normal conditions, the time limit for police detentions is 24 hours.

Apart from heavy security around Government House, the governor's residence, there was little evidence of the state of emergency in Hamilton and other places on the islands. Hotels are jammed with tourists, mostly Americans.

A Royal Navy frigate, HMS Sirius, however, was ordered to delay its departure on a West Indies training cruise.

In London, the Royal Navy announced that two other frigates in the Caribbean were ordered to search for Sir Richard's two sons, Christopher, 26, and David, 13, who were reported to have left Rio de Janeiro Wednesday on the family sailing yacht for Bermuda. They had taken part in a sailing race from South Africa to Brazil.

One of the Royal Navy vessels is the frigate Minerva, with Peter Charles on board. The vessel is today in Bermuda late last month, and Prince Charles was a dinner guest of Sir Richard and Lady Sharples.

Their two daughters, Fiona, 23, and Miranda, 21, were on the way from London, where they work.

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Election Led By Peronist

(Continued from Page 1) no secret of who would really be in charge should he get elected. His main campaign slogan was "Campora to government, Peron to power."

Mr. Campora said he had just communicated by telegram with Mr. Peron in Madrid. He said that the former president had congratulated him on his "victory" and he said he would come (to Argentina) in the next few days.

The military junta earlier this year said that Mr. Peron would not be allowed to return until after the newly elected government takes office.

Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, president of the ruling military junta, promised on election eve to respect the results and to deliver the presidential oath on inauguration day, May 25, to the new civilian president. Authoritarian military governments have been in power since 1966.

However, Gen. Lanusse and other top officers have charged that Peronism is linked with some of the leftist guerrilla organizations operating in Argentina. Gen. Lanusse said last week that the armed forces would not permit violence or "a new despotism"—a clear reference to Mr. Peron's authoritarian government between 1946 and 1955.

Mr. Peron's pro-labor programs endeared him to organized labor and the rural and urban poor, whose loyalty he still maintains.

Gen. Lanusse permitted Mr. Peron to come home in November after 17 years in exile. But he forbade a second visit until after inauguration day. Peronist leaders say that Mr. Peron, now 77, probably would continue to live in Madrid even with Mr. Campora in office, but that he would be a frequent visitor to Argentina.

The Peronist Platform calls for closer ties with Europe and less economic dependence on the United States. The Peronists also want a revision of the Inter-American system and renewal of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

On the domestic front, they propose strict foreign exchange regulations, state control of foreign trade and a wide-ranging land reform program.

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2 S. Koreans Die in Clash At Truce Line

Attack Unprovoked, UN Command Asserts

PANMUNJOM, Korea, March 12 (Reuters)—Two South Korean soldiers have been killed and another wounded in the first border clash between North and South Korea in 18 months since the two Koreas began preparations for talks on further rapprochement.

The two sides gave conflicting accounts today of the 1 1/2-hour clash, which erupted Wednesday in the eastern sector of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), dividing Korea.

At a 125-minute meeting of the combined Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command, which holds operational control over the South Korean forces, charged the North with an unprovoked attack on a Southern working party in the DMZ and "senseless" killing of Capt. Hwang Myong Pok and Sgt. So Hui Su.

But North Korea said the Southern party fired 9,000 rounds into the North with M-16 rifles, recoilless guns and howitzers, with support from aircraft, when their "spying activity" on the Northern side was discovered.

Despite this incident and the killing of a South Korean night watchman by three North Korean infiltrators on a Southern island three days earlier, the two Koreas announced Friday that they would reopen the Coordinating Committee, an official channel of dialogue, in Pyongyang this week.

The Coordinating Committee was set up on July 4, 1972, under a declaration of rapprochement which pledged that both sides would prevent armed conflicts and ease tensions while working toward eventual unification.

U.S. Marine Maj. Gen. Fred E. Haynes, as senior UN Command armistice delegate, told the meeting in Panmunjom a South Korean party was replacing demarcation markers in the eastern sector of the DMZ when North Koreans fired across the DMZ.

He said the North Koreans launched the attack on the South Korean party although the North was informed in advance of the scheduled work through the Military Armistice Commission on Sept. 27.

He charged that the North Koreans continued to fire despite repeated loudspeaker appeals from the South to stop.

This was the first flareup along the DMZ since Sept. 17, 1971, when four North Korean infiltrators seized a Southern village just before the western end of the DMZ and held it for 21 hours.

Five South Korean marines and three civilians were killed as Southern troops, led by two tanks moved in to kill three of the four infiltrators. The fourth fled.

Hanoi Moves Cited by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) the trail in the weeks immediately preceding the actual cease-fire—especially after the heavy U.S. bombing in December.

A lot of what is now arriving in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam after weeks moving southward is described by officials as undoubtedly part of the "pre-arranged" movement. This is a number of government analysts believe that it may take another month or so to see if Hanoi has in fact begun to reduce its arms flow to the South and adjust to the Jan. 28 agreements which prohibit such rearmament except on an internationally monitored, one-for-one replacement basis.

It had been anticipated that Hanoi would attempt to take some advantage of the immediate post-cessation period, before international control teams were able to operate effectively.

"But the longer it continues, the tougher it is for us to explain," one official said. "Replacements are one thing, but a buildup is another. It's still too early to panic, though."

Missiles Moved

SAIGON, March 12 (UPI)—Soviet-built surface-to-air missiles that allied spokesmen said the Communists installed at Khe Sanh after the cease-fire have been removed or at least moved, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

The missiles were no longer visible in the latest reconnaissance photographs taken of the former U.S. Marine Corps airstrip 16 miles below the Demilitarized Zone, the spokesman said.

Canadian Ambassador Michel Gault said Saturday that the International Commission for Control and Supervision failed to meet its "clear and mandatory obligation" by refusing to investigate the Khe Sanh area. He indicated the refusal might be among factors that would determine continued Canadian participation in the U.S. effort.

Cambodian Towns

PENOM PENE, March 12 (AP)—Cambodian government troops, under intense Communist pressure, withdrew from two towns 200 miles south of Phnom Penh today despite heavy American bombing support.

Ex-CIA Man Held 21 Years

China Frees Last American Seized During the Korea War

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, March 12 (AP)—John T. Downey, 42, the last American prisoner of the Korean war, was freed by China today and flown home to see his seriously ill mother in Connecticut.

Peking released the former CIA operative following an appeal from President Nixon after his mother, Mary Downey, 75, suffered a stroke last week. His release had been expected as a result of the visits to Peking by Mr. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger but not until later this year.

The two other Americans known to be held in China, Air Force Maj. Philip E. Smith and Navy Lt. Comdr. Robert J. Ryan, are scheduled to be freed on Thursday. Mr. Downey told Red Cross representatives that he had been held in a cell block with them and both seemed in "excellent spirits and health."

Both were shot down on Vietnam-war missions when they strayed over China.

Held Nearly 21 Years

Mr. Downey, who spent nearly 21 years in Chinese prisons, looked pale but smiled continuously when he arrived here from Hong Kong. He told newsmen he was "fine."

At Clark, he found his brother William, a New York attorney, who had arrived several hours earlier.

"I just want to say how grateful I am for being released," Mr. Downey told newsmen. "And I appreciate the Chinese government's letting me go at this time, and President Nixon for his efforts on my behalf, and Dr. Kissinger. I'm very pleased to be out, and at the same time, I'm very anxious to get home and see my mother."

[Government sources in Washington said that Mr. Downey would receive full back pay and benefits for the period of his captivity. They were unable to provide any figures on the amount he would get.]

William Downey said that a doctor had examined his brother on the flight from Hong Kong and "he checks out fine on a preliminary examination. He certainly feels and looks good."

The two brothers left in a special C-141 medical evacuation transport for Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska. From there, they were to fly either to Hartford, Conn., or to Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts.

Mr. Downey was captured in 1952 when his plane went down on a flight from Seoul to Tokyo while on a mission for the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1954, Peking announced that he and another man on the flight, Richard Fecteau, had been convicted of espionage.

Sentence Commuted

Mr. Fecteau was sentenced to 20 years in prison and Mr. Downey to life, but after Mr. Nixon announced that he was going to visit Peking, the Chinese freed Mr. Fecteau a year early, in December, 1971, and said Mr. Downey would have to serve only five more years. When Mr. Kissinger, the President's security adviser, returned from Peking last month, he said that he had been told that Mr. Downey had been an "exemplary" prisoner and his case would be reviewed later this year.

For nearly 19 years, the U.S. government rejected the charge that Mr. Downey and Mr. Fecteau were spying and contended that they were civilian employees of the Air Force. The first official U.S. admission that Mr. Downey was a CIA agent was made by President Nixon at a news conference on Jan. 31 and this was believed to have been a factor in the Chinese decision to release him.

Hanoi Says It Will Free 108

(Continued from Page 1) second phase was concluded "four or five days late and that the current third-phase release will be at least one day late.

Fullstop Stopped Sunday

The spokesman said the troop withdrawals had been stopped on Sunday. By then, the United States had sent home about 70 percent of the 23,500 troops it still had in Vietnam when the cease-fire went into effect at the end of January.

The temporary delay meant that about 5 percent of the total, or about 1,100 men, would remain in Vietnam a few days longer than scheduled.

In other developments, the exchange of prisoners between the Communists and the South Vietnamese government also continued behind schedule because of a debate over release sites.

A spokesman for the Saigon government said 750 POWs—500 Communists and 250 South Vietnamese troops—were to have been freed near the town of Tay Ky and Duc Pho on the northern coast of South Vietnam. The Communists have charged, however, that the Saigon government has launched offensive operations in the vicinity of these towns, making any exchanges hazardous.

Saigon has denied the charges and the case has been referred to the International Commission of Supervision and Control which was established to monitor the cease-fire.



FREED—CIA agent Thomas Downey walking across the boundary from China to Hong Kong.

U.S. Warns Hanoi on Aid

(Continued from Page 1) certain whether North Vietnam will meet the two conditions, few of them believe that struggle is now taking place within the North Vietnamese leadership on this question.

McGovern's Stand

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Sen. McGovern said yesterday that he is opposed to spending American taxpayer money to aid North Vietnam as a time when U.S. social welfare programs are being cut back. He suggested that defense supplies "who made money on the war" be called on to provide aid.

Looking back on his defeat in Mr. Nixon in the November presidential election, Sen. McGovern said he "overestimated the opposition to the war." He said: "I think that many people wanted the easy way out. They wanted a kind of face-saving device. They were even willing to let the war go for a while rather than say it was a mistake."

Ky Claims Saigon Has Not Achieved Honorable Peace

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Nguyen Cao Ky, the flamboyant former vice-president of South Vietnam said Saturday that the United States had achieved peace with honor in Vietnam but that his country had not.

"It's not the fault of President Nixon," Mr. Ky said. He devoted his criticism to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

"It's our own fault," he said, "a kind of failure that kind of a defeat. Thieu must bear the responsibility," he said in an interview broadcast by the ABC television network.

He said that he doubted that North and South Vietnam would be reunited in his lifetime "because, after 20 years of fighting, we have too much killing, too much hate. It is quite impossible that we can sit together."

But he said that the next generation of Vietnamese will grow in peace without any hate, and I think they can come together and find a peaceful solution to unify the country."

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	64	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	58	F	Cloudy
ANTWERP	58	F	Overcast
ATHENS	59	F	Fair
BELGIUM	51	F	Cloudy
BELGRADE	57	F	Cloudy
BOMBAY	2	F	Rain
BREITENBURG	2	F	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	F	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	F	Fair
CAIRO	27	F	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	F	Rain
CHICAGO	5	F	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	F	Rain
DUBLIN	8	F	Cloudy
FLORENCE	59	F	Sunny
FRANKFURT	59	F	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	F	Cloudy
Helsinki	6	F	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	5	F	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	F	Cloudy
LEON	16	F	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	7	F	Cloudy
MADRID	11	F	Cloudy
MILAN	8	F	Fair
MONTREAL	3	F	Rain
MOSCOW	1	F	Snow
MUNICH	3	F	Cloudy
NEW YORK	19	F	Sunny
NICE	12	F	Sunny
PARIS	8	F	Cloudy
PRAGUE	7	F	Sunny
ROME	59	F	Fair
SOFA	6	F	Fair
STOCKHOLM	3	F	Cloudy
TAIPEI	59	F	Cloudy
TOKYO	6	F	Rain
VIENNA	8	F	Cloudy
WARSAW	2	F	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	25	F	Sunny
ZURICH	3	F	Cloudy

Rights Group Plans Spring 'Offensive'

President's Policies Are Protest Target

By Paul Delaney

CHICAGO, March 12 (NYT).—The new civil rights movement plans to use the tactics of the old in a "national spring offensive" against the Nixon administration's economic policies.

The "offensive," a series of marches, lobbying activity, civil disobedience and other forms of demonstrations, will start April 4 in Atlanta and be held simultaneously in major cities across the country. April 4 marks the fifth anniversary of the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The main thrust of the civil rights movement in recent years has increasingly turned from purely civil rights issues to such economic matters as poverty, welfare, jobs and minority capitalism.

The plans were announced by the leaders of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the National Welfare Rights Organization at a two-day national joint planning and action conference, held at the South Side headquarters of PUSH.

Into the Streets
"We plan to put this movement back into the streets where it belongs," the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, president of the leadership conference, said.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, president of PUSH, said the target of the demonstrations during 1973 will be the nation's lunch counters and voting booths.

"The objects now will be the statehouses, the city halls and the local districts of congressmen," Mr. Jackson explained.

"Congressmen who have to vote on Mr. Nixon's domestic programs are very sensitive to their constituents. We plan to arouse those constituents to get the congressmen to oppose the administration."

"We plan to use any form of demonstration necessary, including marching, lobbying, praying and even civil disobedience. And if we have to march on Washington, we will."

The threat of marches and similar demonstrations had been put aside in recent years by most major rights groups. But, Mr. Jackson remarked during an interview, "We never said we wouldn't use those tactics ever again."

Verbal Confrontations
These groups had adopted policies of seeking political and economic gains for their followers, preferring verbal confrontations within corporate board rooms and political parties. For example, PUSH signed agreements last year with several major corporations that committed them to step up hiring of minorities.

The leaders said they planned to try to broaden their base to include poor whites in their demonstrations. Mr. Jackson said that there were more whites than blacks who were poor and would suffer from budget cuts and inequity of funds by the President.

Democrats Form Council of Major Elected Officials

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP).—Democratic National Chairman Robert W. Strauss has formed a council of elected officials to support party members, ranging from Alabama's Gov. George Wallace to South Dakota's Sen. George McGovern.

The Democratic Advisory Council of Elected Public Officials contains nearly every big-name Democrat, including nine senators, nine House members, five state officials, five state legislators, five local officials and Mr. Strauss.

The announcement Saturday described the panel as "a forum to discuss and articulate directions for the future of the country and the Democratic party."

It left unclear, however, if it will draft policy positions as such party groups have in the past.

Besides Mr. Strauss, the only member not holding public office will be the chairman, Arthur B. Krinn, who is chairman of the board of United Artists and was a major fund-raiser in the campaigns of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Sen. Robert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. McGovern.

Because the council is composed entirely of elected officials, the Democrats said, it includes only 12 women headed by Rep. Shirley Chisholm, of New York; Martha Griffiths, of Michigan; and Patricia Schroeder, of Colorado. Others are Mayor Patricia Sheehan, of New Brunswick, N.J., and eight state and local legislators and officials.

Alfa Romeo Layoff
MILAN, March 12 (AP).—Alfa Romeo, Italy's second-largest auto maker, today temporarily laid off 5,500 workers—nearly one-fourth of the total manpower—because of frequent stoppages in the foundry division which left idle other factory sectors. Unions immediately called strikes for today for all Alfa Romeo workers.



DETAINÉES—Four government officials and two farmers standing with their hands behind their heads before an Indian guard at Wounded Knee, S.D. The four federal agents were held two hours before being released.

Government Reacts With Roadblocks

Sioux Proclaim Wounded Knee Independent

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 12 (AP).—Armed Indians guarded roads leading into Wounded Knee today after a declaration that no federal officials would be permitted to enter the historic village. No incidents were reported during the night.

The Indian announcement, completed with the wounding of an FBI agent yesterday, dampened hopes for a permanent settlement.

of the confrontation between the federal government and followers of the militant American Indian Movement.

Russell Means, an AIM leader, announced over a loudspeaker system that the village was "now the Oglala Sioux nation, a sovereign state."

He told a crowd of a few hundred: "If any foreign official of any foreign country, specifically

the United States, tries to enter the village, it will be treated as an act of war and treated accordingly."

At the White House, Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler indicated that President Nixon's aides are keeping the President informed of developments at Wounded Knee, but he refused to give any details.

Grand Jury Probe
In Sioux Falls, a federal grand jury convened today to look into the take-over of Wounded Knee 14 days ago.

U.S. Attorney William J. Clayton declined to say who would testify.

He estimated that the grand jury's investigation would last two days. He said that 73 persons had been arrested in the take-over and "it'll take a while to work through those."

A hand of 200 Indians seized Wounded Knee Feb. 27.

The FBI agent wounded yesterday was shot in the arm in a gunplay that occurred less than 24 hours after federal forces pulled down their roadblocks and withdrew from a perimeter a few miles from the center of the village.

Later, the federal government said it had reinstated roadblocks because the Indians had used the last 48 hours to fortify their positions.

The government had lifted the roadblocks Saturday afternoon because, it said at the time, "this is the proper step at this point in moving toward a peaceful resolution."

The shooting involved a small truck that the Indians had smeared with mud and dubbed their "tank." FBI agents, who said they believed that the vehicle had been stolen, pursued the van, and there was an exchange of gunfire.

Indians said bullets smashed the rear windows of the truck and flying glass cut an Indian's hand.

Each side said that the other had fired first.

Administration View
The Justice Department in Washington said that the shooting would not create an armed confrontation. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst said that agents would remain away from the immediate area of Wounded Knee and would not shoot unless their lives were endangered.

About 11,000 Oglala Sioux live on the Pine Ridge Reservation surrounding Wounded Knee. The main issues preventing a settlement were AIM's demands that the tribal constitution, council and president be suspended by the Interior Department. The department has steadfastly rejected this demand.

Some Air Fares To Be Adjusted For Devaluation
LONDON, March 12 (UPI).—The International Air Transport Association said today that some airlines will increase fares from 2 to 11.1 percent to compensate for changes in currency values since devaluation of the U.S. dollar on Feb. 12.

The decision was made at a two-week IATA conference in London, which ended Thursday. Since devaluation, IATA fares and rates have remained frozen at the old levels. The new fares will take effect in April and May.

"The London meeting concluded that the continuing uncertainties at the governmental level in the international monetary field and airline marketing considerations required an interim solution in order to provide a measure of protection and stability for industry revenues," an IATA statement said.

The new fares cover routes in the Americas, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific. Negotiations covering transatlantic routes are continuing in London.

IATA said there would be no change in fares in many countries, particularly those whose currencies have not been devalued. It did not specify.

Spanish-Italian Talks
ROME, March 12 (UPI).—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo paid a seven-hour official visit to Italy today to discuss Mediterranean security and the world monetary crisis with Italian leaders.

Israeli Slain In Nicosia; Arab Sought

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 12 (AP).—Cyprus police mounted a manhunt today for a Jordanian student wanted in connection with the slaying of an Israeli in a Nicosia hotel earlier in the day.

Police identified the dead Israeli as Simha Gilzer, 50, of Tel Aviv, described as a leather goods merchant, who had been a frequent visitor to the island.

Police sources said witnesses reported that the wanted Jordanian was seen rushing out of the hotel holding a pistol after the shooting of Mr. Gilzer. The Jordanian disappeared in the narrow maze of streets just inside the old walled city.

Hotel sources said the wanted man had registered as Idan Suleiman Faraj Mall, 24, who described himself as a Jordanian student.

Shot in Chest
Mr. Gilzer was shot in the chest while in the narrow first-floor corridor outside his room in the Nicosia Palace Hotel. He was taken to a hospital where he died soon after admission, police said.

Mr. Mall and Mr. Gilzer both arrived in Nicosia from Israel on Saturday, went to the hotel together and were given adjacent rooms, hotel sources said.

Police were unable to give any possible motives for Mr. Gilzer's death. But there was speculation here that the shooting could be a reprisal for the murder of the Cyprus representative of the al-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla organization, who was killed in Nicosia in January.

The Fatah man, Hussein Bashir, was killed in another Nicosia hotel by a bomb planted under his bed.

Fatah headquarters in Beirut charged, at that time, that Mr. Bashir had been murdered by Israeli agents and vowed to revenge his death.

Jordan Clemency Asked by Russia
MOSCOW, March 12 (AP).—The Soviet Union has appealed to King Hussein of Jordan to commute the death sentences imposed on Abou Daoud and 15 other Palestinian guerrillas.

The appeal, published by the government press agency, Tass, was sent to King Hussein in the name of the President of the Supreme Soviet.

The guerrillas were sentenced to die for allegedly attempting to overthrow King Hussein's government. Tass said: "The appeal notes that his humanitarian act would meet the interest of cohesion of the patriotic forces of Arab nations in the struggle against the Israeli aggression and would be welcomed by all the friends of Arabs."

East German Appeal
BERLIN, March 12 (AP).—East Germany has also appealed to King Hussein not to execute the Palestinian guerrillas.

Lodge Leaves Hospital
BOSTON, March 12 (UPI).—Diplomat Henry Cabot Lodge, 71, was released yesterday from Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, here, where he underwent prostate surgery last week. Mr. Lodge, currently special envoy to the Vatican for President Nixon, was stricken last Monday in Rome.

Sudanese Probers Said to Seek Murder Charges Against 8

By Henry Tanner

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, March 12 (NYT).—The three-man judicial commission interrogating the eight members of the Black September commando that killed a Belgian and two American diplomats has decided to seek an indictment on four charges, including premeditated murder, a government-controlled newspaper said today.

The murder charge carries the death penalty under the Sudan penal code.

The other charges will be "assault in connection with the attack on the Saudi Embassy," "intimidation" and "illegal detention (taking hostages) for the purpose of blackmail and incitement to illegal acts," the authoritative El Sahara reported. Each of these counts is punishable with seven years in prison.

Israeli Film Reported
Publication of the charges coincided with the arrival here last night of the Iraqi interior minister, Gen. Saadoun Ghaidan, who is understood to have submitted to President Gaafar Numeiri today a personal plea for clemency for the commandos from Iraq President Ahmed Hassan Bakr.

The Iraqi minister is the first emissary from an Arab government to arrive here with a mercy plea.

Sudanese officials point out that no Arab regime so far has made a public statement on the commando action, and that criticism of Gen. Numeiri for his handling of the affair has been left to newspapers in various Arab capitals.

Gen. Numeiri, still angered, is described by officials as determined to let the legal procedures take their course, perhaps even in his absence from the country.

The trial, or part of it, may take place while he is out of the country, on a visit to Britain, later this month.

Most foreign diplomats expect death sentences against the eight members of the commando but think it likely that Gen. Numeiri will eventually spare the lives of the defendants by commuting the sentences.

Sudanese officials feel that the nature of the evidence against the Palestinian officials implicated in the affair makes it difficult for other Arab countries to attack Gen. Numeiri. The substance of this evidence has been conveyed to other Arab leaders in personal messages by the president.

The evidence shows, according to the Sudanese, that Fawaz Yassin, the head of the Khartoum office of al-Fatah, the

new constitution would place most government power in the hands of President Hafiz Assad, 46, an air force general who seized power in a bloodless coup Nov. 13, 1970.

The constitution would make him commander in chief of the armed forces, secretary-general of the ruling Baath Socialist party and president of the National Progressive Front, which links minority parties with the Baathists. It would empower the president during his seven-year term to appoint and dismiss vice-presidents, premiers and government ministers.

The constitution defines Syria as a "socialist popular democracy" with a "preplanned socialist economy." It calls for national elections for a people's council (parliament) within 90 days.

Demonstrations in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and Hama followed publication of the constitution Jan. 31. The government said they were fostered by "reactionary" elements.

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Report on 2 Pirellis After Car Crash
GENOA, March 12 (AP).—Lepoldo Pirelli, 47, president of the Pirelli Rubber Co., was reported in good condition today. He suffered burns in a car accident yesterday.

His brother, Giovanni, 54, whose clothes caught fire, was in very serious condition. The two men were together when a speeding car rammed into their automobile in a superhighway tunnel near Genoa.

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The Run-Off

The ancient Germans, so Tacitus tells us, would deliberate when drunk and make their decisions on major issues when sober. There is a curious echo of this custom across the Rhine in Alain Peyrefitte's remark that in the first round of their elections, "Frenchmen vote with their heart and their feelings in the second they vote with their thought and their reason." Mr. Peyrefitte's choice of descriptive words was not wholly unobjectionable; he is secretary-general of the Gaullist party, and that party's coalition did very well in the run-off elections—the decisive balloting—Sunday. But there is at least a germ of significant fact in his remark.

The French are not wholly happy with their government. There is much discontent, just as there was (and is) much American discontent with the administration of President Nixon. But in both cases it was the alternative that tipped the scales for Messrs. Pompidou and Nixon. The Americans turned away from the obvious limitations of Sen. McGovern and the radical content of his campaign; the French from a leftist grouping that contained so many Communists. The difference between the two selections was that the French were content to show their reservations about the Pompidou regime in the initial round of voting, and then gave it strong support in the legislature, while the Americans split their tickets to re-elect Nixon with a Democratic Congress.

It is not without irony that the consistent body of Communist votes in France has been ascribed, not to any desire by the voters to make Paris a suburb of Moscow

but to express dissent. Yet it is the Communists who have effectively prevented the growth of any real opposition to the Gaullist coalition that is becoming a reasonable facsimile of a party. This contains a danger: The events of May, 1968, while they eventually swept the Gaullists into a power that outlasted Gen. de Gaulle, also demonstrated latent forces, especially in labor, that would be the better for a strong voice in government.

Throughout the life of the Fifth Republic these forces, and the other sources of discontent within France, have been trying to take some viable political shape. And, whether in competition or in coalition, it is the existence of the Communist party and its electoral support that has prevented the formation of an acceptable, effective loyal opposition. Sunday's run-off again demonstrated the fact that the Communists are the Gaullists' greatest political advantage.

To be sure, this would not be the case if enough Frenchmen and Frenchwomen were sufficiently disturbed about the Gaullist governance to chip away at the parties aligned with it and create a moderate leftist opposition. Pragmatically, President Pompidou can make out a stronger case to represent France than can, say, Mr. Nixon, despite the latter's personal victory. But in both France and America the need for political organizations that can check and balance the ruling group is manifest. Democratic disorder in the United States and the Communist presence in France both need correctives.

Limited Diplomacy

President Nixon's "month of the Middle East" has come and gone. Now the administration must decide whether there is anything the United States can profitably do to soften tensions and reduce the danger of war in that pivotal sector of the world.

Spokesmen of the three major forces in the area have had their say in Washington: King Hussein of Jordan, President Sadat's top aide, Hafez Ismail, from Cairo, and Premier Golda Meir of Israel. A tragic backdrop for their talks was provided first by Israel's shooting down of a straying Libyan civil airliner and then by the assassination of three foreign diplomats by Palestinian gunmen. The Middle East has tasted more of the bitterness of violence, without advancing any substantial measure toward the rewards of peace.

The hints of flexibility about the future status of Jerusalem which surfaced from the entourage of King Hussein were met with traditional firmness from Mrs. Meir. The Israeli leader's soothing words about major troop withdrawals from the occupied Sinai Peninsula were met with Egyptian insistence on regaining all or nothing. No one tried to minimize the dangers inherent in an unresolved emotional confrontation; no one offered enlightenment on a workable course out of the impasse.

President Nixon has ordered his national security staff to make a comprehensive study of American interests and options in the Middle East. The former are great, the latter limited. Wisely, no one is promising that any spectacular new initiatives will be undertaken, for the hopes of the Middle Eastern peoples have been raised too often.

The administration still has a noteworthy success to its credit: The guns across the Suez Canal were silenced and they remain silent. The deceptive simplicity of the diplomatic formula which brought about that

cease-fire in July, 1970, carries a lesson for any future diplomatic moves: Any outside proposal, to be successful, should be procedural and not substantive.

It would be a grievous error to unveil any new comprehensive peace blueprint of borders and guarantees, such as the still-born Rogers plan of 1968, so long as the two sides remain so far apart in their rock-bottom demands. To be effective, moreover, any settlement must be freely derived and entered upon, not imposed by outside forces. Direct talks between adversaries are still the most sensible procedure. Even the Chinese Communists are ready to talk with their rivals on Taiwan; negotiations are engaged among enemies around the world—except the Middle East. The validity of President Sadat's resistance to direct talks grows more feeble with each passing month, but the resistance stands as a seemingly eternal monument to Arab delusions.

Second-best is the proposal for talks "in close proximity" through an intermediary and aimed at a stopgap arrangement to reopen the Suez Canal. Israel has accepted this American suggestion; Egypt still refuses. President Nixon might well find it useful to engage the Soviet Union in advocating this diplomatic procedure, though Moscow has frowned upon it so far. And through other Arab or Moslem countries, President Sadat might yet be drawn into a dialogue, possibly in greatest secrecy. The United States can also continue to be helpful in the quiet and often unofficial contacts between Israel and two neighbors, Jordan and Lebanon.

None of these steps will bring peace. The United States does not have the power to make peace in the Middle East, but it has already shown a measure of ability to prevent war. Maybe that is the most that for the moment can be expected.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After the French Elections

The French clearly stated what they did not want. They did not want a leftist common front which would sooner or later have been manipulated by (Communist leader Georges) Marchais. They did not want adventure, and what an adventure. If the French have clearly expressed their rejection of the leftist front, should we assume that they have accepted the pure and simple retention of present policy? It would be a mistake to think so. Everywhere, the desire for change affirmed itself. The fact that many voters opted for the left does not mean support [for the government] without reserve.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Frenchmen have had only a negative reaction. They chose the lesser evil, but not one among them was thinking of endorsing

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1898

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Military and naval preparations continue steadily. Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, has ordered the establishment of a new military department for the South East. Another significant feature is the fact that the War Department has now resorted to the use of cipher telegrams when sending messages regarding any important movements. This is believed to be almost the first instance of their use since the Civil War.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1923

LONDON—It is the intention of the British government, as a result of the Washington Treaty, to build a naval base at Singapore large enough to accommodate a fleet of capital ships. Instead of at Hong Kong as was originally planned, it was announced today when Mr. Amery, Parliamentary Secretary for the Admiralty, introduced the annual Navy Estimate in the House of Commons. The total cost of the enlarged base will be over £11 million.



'Absolute Arithmetic' and the Supreme Court

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—It was enough for many liberals to know that Justice William Rehnquist had written the majority opinion in last month's 5-3 Supreme Court decision easing the one-man-one-vote rule to be sure that they were again in it.

The one-man-one-vote rulings of the Warren court in the 1960s represented a historic victory over the reactionary forces that had perpetuated gross malapportionment of the state legislatures and Congress, in order to deny urban areas and liberal interests equal representation.

If Rehnquist, the most conservative of President Nixon's appointees to the court, was now rewriting the one-man-one-vote doctrine over the dissent of the Warren court's remaining liberals—Justices Brennan, Douglas and Marshall—then it had to be bad news. Right? Wrong. At least, I think the quick conclusion is wrong. Rather, it seems to me that what Rehnquist's opinion has done is to rescue the court from the "arithmetic absolutism" into which it had drifted in its late 1960 applications of one-man-one-vote, and put the whole position of equality of representation back on a more sensible and defensible footing.

Trend Reversed

Between 1964 and 1969, the old court, impelled by its own logic, had moved from an insistence on "substantial equality" of voting strength to a position of mathematical rigidity so inflexible that in one Missouri case it overturned a congressional districting plan where the maximum variation from the ideal was 3.1 percent. It was this trend toward preoccupation with the single standard of mathematical equality that the Rehnquist decision reversed.

The case in question came from Virginia. A lower court had struck down the legislature's redistricting plan, which allowed a maximum population variation between districts of 16.4 percent, and drew a new plan of its own which reduced the maximum disparity to 10 percent. In order to achieve greater mathematical equality, however, the lower court split the populations of 12 counties, cities and towns, while the legislature's plan had preserved the integrity of all but one of those jurisdictions.

Rehnquist and the Supreme Court majority overturned the court ruling and reinstated the legislature's plan, on the grounds that while a state "cannot constitutionally be permitted to emasculate the goal of substantial equality" of representation, it has some discretion to preserve the integrity of its political subdivisions in drawing its districting plan.

Because communities have more local-interest bills in the legislature than in Congress, Rehnquist said there is "more flexibility" constitutionally permissible with respect to state legislative reapportionment than in congressional redistricting.

'Specialized Calipers'

While reiterating that "substantial equality" of voting strength is guaranteed by the Constitution, Rehnquist conceded that "neither courts nor legislatures are furnished any specialized calipers which enable them to extract from the general language of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment the mathematical formula which establishes what range of percentage deviations are permissible, and what are not."

That concession not only makes good sense, it represents a step toward flexibility that could lead

the Supreme Court to recognize the greatest peril in its former decisions—the danger that legislatures could gerrymander districts for partisan advantage, while professing to meet the highest possible standards of population equality.

As political scientist Gordon E. Baker pointed out in the collection of essays "Reapportionment in the 1970s," edited by Nelson W. Polsky, "the ominous implications for gerrymandering (were) found in the court's contention that population inequalities of the 'magnitude' found in the Missouri plan cannot be justified by the rationale of avoiding the fragmentation of political subdivisions."

As a result, Baker said, "many have concluded that state legislatures now have a green light to gerrymander without constraints of existing county lines."

A smart politician, equipped with a computer, could satisfy the population-equality standard perfectly, while cutting the opposition to ribbon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, in fact, did just that to the Democrats in New York in 1971.

It's a long step from Rehnquist's opinion to the possibility of judicial review of such political gerrymandering. But at least the court has liberated itself from its self-imposed mathematical strait-jacket and has said it will look at other factors in determining the constitutionality of an apportionment plan. Some day, gerrymandering may be one of those factors.

Meanwhile, the logic of the Rehnquist opinion signals an important adaptation of the one-man-one-vote doctrine—a great achievement of the 1960s—to the changing political climate of the 1970s.

A third, big interest cent around coal. It is concentrated in West Virginia but extends through parts of the Middle West and Mountain States. Above things, the coal interests at immediate relaxation of restrictions on strip mining. Next that, they would like research funds for processes which would make it feasible to transport coal into such clean fuels as gas or oil.

True conservatism is of course dedicated to preserving institutions. It values tradition and lives by the rules. There again the Nixon administration is something else. For it exemplifies the dangerous belief that those in power are entitled to break the rules in order to maintain that power.

That is the significance of the mounting evidence of corrupt practice in the last year: the unreported contributions by interested parties to the Nixon campaign, the FBI's acting director for political errands, the campaign of sabotage against the Democratic party. That aides to the President of the United States could be involved in such dirty business, as testimony indicates they were, must sicken any true conservative.

Needs Mutual Respect

To function properly the American federal system, with its constitutionally divided powers, requires mutual respect on the part of those in power. It requires moderation. A comment of Learned Hand's is in point.

"What is the spirit of moderation?" Hand asked. "It is the temper which does not press a partisan advantage to its bitter end, which can understand and will respect the other side, which feels a unity between all citizens . . . which recognizes their common fate and their common aspirations—in a word, which has faith in the sacredness of the individual."

How remote those words seem from the spirit emanating from Washington today. What we have now is not federalism, not a philosophy of restraint or moderation. It is opportunism flavored by vengeful partisanship, the spirit of men whose overwhelming concern is power for themselves.

The New Federalism

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When President Nixon calls for a renewal of American federalism for dispersal of responsibility from Washington, he is on a theme that should be compelling. Centralized programs have been so disappointing in recent years as cures for poverty and social decay. Diversity and localism, once regarded as backward notions, are once again coming to be seen as essential in a continental country.

Why is it, then, that there is so much skepticism in the response to the President's theme? One reason is that the general proposition has been linked with claims of particular progress that are manifestly absurd. On the very day when Nixon claimed that the hour of crisis for America's cities had passed, the Sunday Times of London published a grim survey of life in New York. There may have been some exaggeration in its picture of fortress schools, decaying public services, fearsome crime and corruption. But no one could seriously argue that New York's crisis is over.

A Good Target

Such puffery makes a good target for ironic comment. But there are deeper reasons for skepticism about the Nixon administration's new federalism. They go to matters of character and philosophy. Consider the great modern prophet of American federalism, Mr. Justice Brandeis. He believed in diversity and smallness for their own sake, thinking that democracy worked better close to home.

Richard Nixon and those around him are not against the concentration of power in America. They have taken more into their own hands at the White House than any of their predecessors, and it would be laughable to suggest that they intend to give up any of the substance of that power.

Particular proposals for change in urban aid programs may have merit. But to present them as

products of a coherent philosophy is another matter. It takes great cynicism to see that they involve interests politically alien to this administration—city-dwellers, the poor, the black.

There are no White House proposals to reduce business subsidies, or end the scandalous tax inequalities that are the greatest lever in American society for the concentration of real power—economic power.

Brandeis held to his principles even when they were uncomfortable. He welcomed Franklin Roosevelt's presidency and was friendly with some of Roosevelt's confidants. But when the Supreme Court passed on the National Industrial Recovery Act, with its federal administrative control of markets, he joined the majority in holding it unconstitutional. The court found excessive delegation of power to the President and federal intrusion into local affairs.

The United States today needs principled conservatism of that kind, opposed to centralized power on philosophical grounds. But Nixonism is not it.

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Particular proposals for change in urban aid programs may have merit. But to present them as

destiny, and with virtual impunity, by government officials to acquire information that subsequently may be used against individuals in matters totally unrelated to their "public order." Talk about a "French connection!"

In the final analysis, closer examination of the constitution of the French Fifth Republic may be in order, and this may well be what the current expression of discontent with 173 months of "benevolent" despotism is all about.

M.B.C. DOV.

Whose Little Gnomes?

It seems the little gnomes of Zurich have changed into American giants—multinational business concerns, banking firms and so forth—who have invested around \$20 billion in Europe during the last 15 years. At present there are \$80 billion floating around. Nobody wants them. And yet, according to economic law, every currency has to return to the country of origin. It takes a little more than just gnomes, speculators or Arabian oil millionaires to produce such a monetary catastrophe as exists at present.

ELSA MEZ.
Rutiglians, Switzerland.

Letters

Floating Gold

In the New York Times editorial "Paper and Gold" (NYT, Feb. 28), it is correctly stated that the turbulent trading in gold undoubtedly intensifies the money and securities markets' fears.

This absolute truth makes it all the more difficult to understand why the monetary authorities of the gold-rich countries do not come to an agreement to place a certain amount of gold (contributed by each country in proportion to its gold holdings) into the hands of a specially elected body, with the purpose to sell on the free gold market as and when required. If the figure of an average daily turnover on this market of about 50 tons is correct, relatively small sales would in all probability result in a chain reaction with speculators rushing in to secure profits or limit their losses. In fact it might be possible from time to time to replace a part or even the whole quantity of gold sold by rebuying in weak markets.

In view of the general uncertainty and the conviction that a certain amount of inflation is unavoidable in our present economic world, a premium for gold in the free market as against the official price of \$422 per ounce seems logical and justified. But a price between \$50 and \$55 would

look more realistic and healthier for finding a solution to the monetary problem than the wild fluctuations up to \$95 of these last days. And so long as gold remains a fetish the anti-inflationary battle will always make headlines and so contribute to, and aggravate, a difficult situation.

Experience has shown that speculators can only be defeated if they learn they can lose money as quickly as they can make it. So why not create a "dirty floating gold market."

MARTIN S. NEWSTEAD.
Brent, Switzerland.

Paris Phone Taps

So the Gestapo's World War II central listening post, and telephone cable network in the west wing of the Invalides in Paris is still in use, and has even been improved. (NYT, March 9). Even "strategic public pay phones" may be tapped. Regardless of whether the revelation made by the magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur* was intended to influence the election; or whether a 1970 law provides for punishment for "illegal wiretapping," recent history has revealed how almost any eavesdropping ostensibly made "to protect the public order or state security" may be employed clandestinely, and with virtual impunity, by government officials to acquire information that subsequently may be used against individuals in matters totally unrelated to their "public order." Talk about a "French connection!"

Energy Crisis: Its Impact on U.S. Politics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Why do people babble endlessly about the energy crisis? Because at the heart of the babble there is a policy dispute.

It goes to the question of what will pay for the energy shortage and around that question there are now lining up the major producing interests, the chief regions of the country and some of the wealthiest names in American political life.

The most visible of the U.S. interests in the oil and gas industry. It is central to the politics of the South and the Southwest, and it is very clear in its objectives.

The companies, both major and minor, want federal agencies allow a rise in the price of oil and gas as a stimulus to production in this country. They seek a relaxation of environmental restrictions, such as the ban on construction of the pipeline bringing oil south from Alaska. Provided the price is right, they would not mind bringing in liquefied natural gas from Russia and other foreign countries. They would also not mind a change in tax laws moving the oil depletion deduction up from 22 to 27 percent.

Working for these goals is some of the biggest wheeler-dealers in the Congress. Most important, there is John Connally, the former governor of Texas. Mr. Connally is President Nixon's favorite candidate for President in 1976.

A second major interest center around the generators of electricity, public and private, who are particularly strong in the Pacific Northwest. The power interests want funds and a green light for research on nuclear plants.

The political ball here has been seized by Henry Jackson of Washington, the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, which is conducting a study of the energy crisis. Jackson has been pushing a program for \$30 billion investment to develop new sources of power. He has been underlining the security dangers dependence upon Soviet gas, Arab oil. And he is everywhere but a declared candidate for Democratic presidential nomination in 1976.

A third, big interest center around coal. It is concentrated in West Virginia but extends through parts of the Middle West and Mountain States. Above things, the coal interests at immediate relaxation of restrictions on strip mining. Next that, they would like research funds for processes which would make it feasible to transport coal into such clean fuels as gas or oil.

Political Punch

Packing the political punch coal is one of the most potent underdogs in Washington. He is Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the majority whip and a leading candidate to be the pick of Mike Mansfield when he steps down as Senate major leader.

Finally, there is the consumer interest, centering in the area most dependent on outside sources of energy—the Northeast. So the consumer interest has been presented in purest ecologic terms—a cause without a single leader.

What as prices go up, practice questions assert themselves. Who should there be any restriction on import of foreign fuels? A summing there is an increase in the price of natural gas, is there some way residential consumers can get a break as again industrial consumers who are forced to switch to other sources? Why should oil prices be regulated by the international oil companies, who have no interest in low prices, rather than by governments of the consuming countries, including the American government? Shouldn't there be a national oil company, if as a kind of non-profit standard? Why should oil prices be regulated by the international oil companies, who have no interest in low prices, rather than by governments of the consuming countries, including the American government? Shouldn't there be a national oil company, if as a kind of non-profit standard? 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Obituaries

Baseball's Frankie Frisch, 75, Famous as the Fordham Flash

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Frankie Frisch, 75, the former baseball great with the New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals, died today in Wilmington, Del., where he had been hospitalized since Feb. 8 following an automobile accident.

Born Sept. 9, 1898, Frisch was a product of the streets of New York City. He became famous as the Fordham Flash when he captained Fordham University's football, baseball and basketball teams and, after being graduated, went directly to the Giants in 1919.

It was his first step to baseball's Hall of Fame. He was a star second and third baseman on the 1921-22-23-24 Giants, who set a National League record of four consecutive pennants.

In succession, Frisch batted .341, .327, .348 and .328 in those seasons and he hit at least 300 in each of the four World Series.

A 5-foot-10, 180-pound switch-hitter, Frisch compiled a .318 lifetime batting average in the major leagues and between 1921 and 1934 failed to hit 300 in only one season.

A swift and aggressive base runner, Frisch led the league in stolen bases in 1921, 1927 and 1931.

Famed as "McGraw's type ball player," Frisch appeared destined to manage the Giants. But in 1928, he became tired of the criticism which John McGraw always heaped on his team captain when the Giants went bad and he "jumped" the club at the end of a Western trip.

Traded for Horneby

Frisch completed the season with the Giants. However, that December, he was traded with pitcher Jimmy Ring to the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for Rogers Hornsby.

The trade was one of the biggest bombshells of that baseball era because Hornsby, in the role of a player-manager, had just led the Cardinals to the first pennant and world championship in their history.

Bill Terry succeeded McGraw as manager of the Giants in 1931.

Only one known candidate is Gen. Faruk Kurler, who retired from his post as chief of the General Staff last week and was appointed to the Senate by Mr. Sunay, thus making him eligible.

According to the constitution, the president has to be a member of parliament. He is elected to a seven-year term by secret ballot of a joint session of the Senate and the Assembly.

To win, Gen. Kurler, whose candidacy is backed by the armed forces leadership, will have to get a two-thirds majority of 423 votes from the 634-member legislature on the first two ballots. A simple majority of 318 votes is enough in the third or subsequent ballots.

Last-Minute Candidates

Civilian candidates are expected to emerge at the last minute. A majority of the legislators reportedly would prefer a military president, but they fear that a rejection of Gen. Kurler could lead to new military intervention.

Gen. Kurler was one of four top commanders who ousted the conservative Justice party government of Suleyman Demirel in a coup on March 12, 1971.

Today the Ankara martial law command banned publication of a speech by Mr. Demirel to his parliamentary group. In the speech, Mr. Demirel guardedly hinted that he was calling on his party to oppose Gen. Kurler.

The command said the speech violated a decree issued Saturday against statements that could "put pressure on the free will of parliament, prevent a result of the presidential election or annoy the armed forces."

Of the five Turkish presidents since the foundation of the republic in 1923 by Kemal Ataturk, who was president until 1938, four have had military backgrounds.

The only civilian president, Celal Bayar, was ousted in a military coup in 1960 after serving 10 years.

His present assumption is that the Chinese will be asked to contribute "on the order of 4 to 5 percent" of the FAO budget, he said.

Mr. Boerma, who returned last week from a 20-day trip to China and Japan, said that, under a resolution approved by the FAO conference in November, 1971, China would be accepted as a "founding member" of the organization rather than voted in as a new member.

The Taiwan government withdrew from FAO in 1951. Mr. Boerma said he raised the question of Peking paying the debt but the Chinese leaders refused.

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Frankie Frisch in 1934, his first full season as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals. The team won the World Series that year.

(Both in 1946, "The Devil Strikes at Night" (1958) and "Escape from East Berlin" (1962).

Carmine Gallone

ROME, March 12 (AP).—Carmine Gallone, 77, an Italian movie director known for his epic productions, died of a heart attack last night.

Among the most famous films he directed in a career dating back to 1913 were "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Scipion the African" and a series of movies called "Don Camillo and Peppone."

He also directed a number of movies with operatic themes.

Robert Valeur

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—Robert Valeur, 70, a former French diplomat, died of a heart attack Friday in Cartagena, Colombia, where he had lived since retirement in 1967.

Mr. Valeur served as counselor and then minister of the French Embassy here from 1954 until 1960. During this period, he was also president of the European Council for Nuclear Research, in Paris.

He was France's ambassador to Ecuador from 1960 until 1965 and ambassador to Colombia from 1965 until retirement. Mr. Valeur taught economics at Columbia University in New York for a number of years before entering French government service.

Lord Howick of Glendale

ALNWICK, England, March 12 (UPI).—Lord Howick of Glendale, 69, who as Governor of Kenya helped crush the Mau Mau rebellion of the 1950s, died here Saturday.

Jean Yavinsky

DERBY, Conn., March 12 (AP).—Jean Yavinsky, 62, dancer and former ballet master of the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, died here last night.

Born in Russia, Mr. Yavinsky graduated from the Moscow Imperial School of Ballet and performed with the Moscow Ballet and a number of European companies, including Anna Pavlova's.

He was ballet master of the Monte Carlo company from 1938 to 1944.

E. Berlin Rejects Protest on News

BERLIN, March 12 (UPI).—Neues Deutschland, East German Communist party newspaper, yesterday rejected Western protests against restrictions placed on news coverage by the East German government last week.

An East German ordinance published last Tuesday said that newsmen could be expelled and their offices closed if they "slandered or defamed the German Democratic Republic, its government, its organs and its leading personalities as well as states allied to the German Democratic Republic."

Food, Equipment Shortages Pose Threat in Bangladesh

By Bernard Weinraub

DAKKA, March 12.—Bangladesh, a stricken nation in economic disarray, faces a perilous food shortage.

Poor rainfall, transportation disruptions, scarce equipment, rising prices and the absence of fertilizers and pesticides have seared the economic fabric of the nation, still convalescing from the war with Pakistan 16 months ago.

Although officials agree that food is critically scarce in Bangladesh, there is some uncertainty about the scope of the problem.

"The situation is now under control," Victor H. Umbright, head of the United Nations relief operation in Dacca, said at a news conference the other day. "We have had some rain, and things do not look as bad as four weeks ago. There could have been famine."

But other officials are plainly worried about the bleak food prospects in the nation, where per-capita income is one of the lowest in the world, less than \$40 a year.

Two crucial imponderables face Bangladesh. One of them is the impact of the sporadic rainfall on the two rice crops a year that normally make up 35 percent of the nation's food production. The crops are to be harvested in the next few months.

The second is the amount of foreign food aid to be given this year. Mr. Umbright said the international response to the United Nations appeal for food has been "fair, not superlative."

Other officials—as well as Bengali aides—are privately far more caustic. Except for the United States, Canada and Sweden, officials say, the response this year by the wealthier countries has been disappointing.

Meanwhile, in an effort to heal its battered relations with

this country, the United States has emerged as Bangladesh's biggest source of aid.

Washington's aid program so far totals more than \$318 million. India is Bangladesh's second-largest donor, with \$262 million, and the Soviet Union has provided about \$136 million.

There seems to be no specific reason for the U.S. aid, which will probably total an additional \$100 million this year. The aid seems to be based on a combination of humanitarian, political and pragmatic motives.

The United States was said to be worried about Moscow's energetic campaign in Bangladesh. "The Soviet Union not only supported the Bengali independence struggle but also was the first major power to recognize the new country. More than 700 Russians are now believed to be in Bangladesh. Most of them are sailors clearing tag sunken vessels from the port of Chittagong."

Although anger against the United States for supporting Pakistan persists, especially among students, there is evidence that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is seeking to come to terms with the Americans. After the United States made tough but discreet protests over the damaging by students of the U.S. Information Service offices in Chittagong, Rajshahi and Mymensingh, the Bangladesh government dealt harshly with students who threatened to overrun the information service in Dacca on New Year's Day to protest the American bombing of North Vietnam. In efforts to turn back the students the police killed two of them.

Mob Kills Four

DAKKA, March 11 (AP).—A mob beat to death a defeated pro-Moscow Communist parliamentary candidate and three



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

political workers yesterday. Their attackers told police the four were carrying unauthorized firearms.

Earlier yesterday the prime minister had issued a directive giving Bengalis 10 days to surrender illegal weapons before police begin to prefer charges.

Sheikh Mujib's order about surrendering firearms was his first major action since his landslide election victory Wednesday, in which his party won 291 of 299 contested seats.

Lunokhod 'Awakens,' Takes Moon Photos

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI).—The Lunokhod-2 robot moon vehicle has "awakened" from its second lunar night and resumed studies of moon soil and rock, taking photographs, Tass news agency said today.

All systems aboard the eight-wheeled buggy, which landed on the Sea of Serenity Jan. 16, aboard its Luna-21 mothership, are working normally, Tass said.

It was "awakened" from the two-week lunar night Saturday by a radio command from earth.

Russians Confirm Rationing Of Some Basic Commodities

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI).—Official spokesmen have publicly confirmed that the Soviet government is rationing basic commodities, including butter and potatoes, in some parts of the country. This is a direct consequence of last year's bad harvest here.

Rumors of shortages and rationing have circulated widely since last winter. Now, when citizens ask about these stories in public lectures they are told that the state is controlling the distribution of some products to assure that everyone gets something.

At one recent lecture in Moscow, the speaker answered a question about rumored rationing along the Volga by confirming that there were some controls.

In Gorky, he explained, workers had come to shops after their working day to find that potatoes and butter were already sold out. So measures had been instituted to restrict the amount of these commodities that each family could receive.

Message Was Clear

The lecturer described this as a sensible idea in the circumstances, but his message was clear to the audience: There was rationing in Gorky.

Travelers from the southeastern Russian city of Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) report that butter is rationed there, too. Earlier reports from reliable sources said state stores had imposed strict limits on sales of potatoes in Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea.

The political implications of rationing can only be guessed, but they are undoubtedly significant. The recent shake-up in the Soviet agricultural bureaucracy, which resulted in a member of the ruling Politburo taking over the Ministry of Agriculture, seems to confirm that the results

of last year's harvest created strains inside the Soviet leadership.

Grain, potatoes and dairy products appear to have been the principal victims of last year's bad harvest. Grain shortages have been largely made up by enormous purchases from the United States.

The Russians have also bought large quantities of potatoes from their East European allies.

But the Soviet public consumes vast numbers of potatoes and imports apparently have not compensated fully for last year's bad crop.

Drought Last Year

Milk and other dairy products have been in short supply apparently because last year's drought conditions prevented farmers from accumulating enough hay for winter feed. There are indications that many farmers have been killing off privately held livestock for lack of feed. The meat supply in Moscow's farmers' market, where farmers sell the produce of their legal private plots, has been excellent all winter and was especially bountiful in December—a sign that peasants are killing their animals.

It is impossible for a foreigner to check reliably on the real extent of shortages and rationing. Large areas of the country are closed to foreign travel, and the cities that are open often receive special priority for consumer goods. Moscow and Leningrad are always the best supplied.

On a recent weekday, a group of a dozen workers riding a train from a small city 40 miles from Moscow told traveling companions that they had special permission to skip work and come shopping in Moscow to beat the Saturday crowds. All carried suitcases which they intended to fill with provisions from the capital's better-stocked shops.

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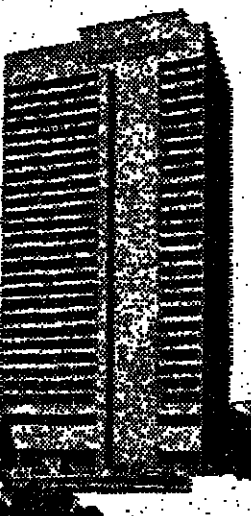
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Around the London Galleries

Contemporary Graphics, Christie's
Contemporary Art, 11 Alber-
marle Street, London W.1.

The celebrated auction house of
Christie's has formed a new com-
pany to commission and publish
limited editions of graphics by
contemporary artists, a first selection
of which is now to be seen
there. These are the Aegean Suite
of colored lithographs by Barbara
Hepworth; "Autobiography," a
silkscreen print by Feliks To-
polski; another lithograph, "Ly-
ing Down Horse," by Elizabeth
Frink; "Christine," a lithograph by
Anthony Donaldson; and Norman
Stevens' etching, "Clapboard
House in Moonlight." The next
series is by John Piper, Achilles
Droungas, Patrick Procter and
Julian Trevelyan.

Emily Eden in India 1838-1842.
Hartnoll & Eyre, 39 Duke Street,
St. James's, London S.W. 1, to
March 16.

Emily Eden was sister to Lord
Auckland and accompanied him
to India in 1838 after his ap-
pointment as governor-general.
Like many of her class and kind
at that time, she was a skilled
watercolorist and left an enchant-

ing record of all the novelties that
surrounded her. This show in-
cludes 40 paintings of such per-
sonages as the raja of Patiala
on his elephant in Simla, Raja Singh's
young favorite, Haja Hira Singh,
and Auckland at a durbar receiv-
ing the raja of Nahan.

First American University Stu-
dent Print Invitational, U.S.
Embassy, Grosvenor Square,
London W.1, to March 23.

Organized by the Pratt Gra-
phics Center of New York, this
exhibition of 50 prints from 10
American art colleges is touring
Britain this and next year under
the sponsorship of the John Juck-
lyn Memorial Bath. Great vigor
is to be found in American stu-
dent graphics, especially those
emanating from the Universities
of Illinois and Iowa.

Anne Redpath, Marjorie Farr
Gallery, 285 King's Road, Lon-
don S.W. 3, to March 24.

Anne Redpath, one of the finest
colorists of modern times, was also
one of the most observant of land-
scape artists. Spending much of her

time in France, five years in the
Pas de Calais, she brought this
color sense brilliantly to bear on
her portrayal of the landscape.
This is a fine collection of paint-
ings and drawings, many of which
have not been seen before in
London.

Killi di Paul, Zaydler Gallery,
39, Harrington Road, London
S.W. 7, to March 24.

Di Paul is a painter in the
classic Italian style, whose two
mainstays in this exhibition of
recent paintings are Italian and
Spanish landscapes and a good
series of seascapes in oil,
inspired by swimming off the Isle
of Ischia.

Cornelia Dibbie, Portal Gallery,
16a Grafton Street, Bond Street,
London W.1, to March 26.

Cornelia Dibbie is a fantasist,
whose enchanting new paintings
are built up on highly colored
and complex textured cards. She
admits that she collects rocks and
pebbles on which she models the
hills and mountains in her strange
pictures—and mysterious words
from the dictionary with which
to name the pictures.

Geoff Ogden, Fieldborne Galleries,
6, Queen's Grove, St. John's
Wood, London N.W. 8, to March 29.

Ogden, having his first one-
man show, is a virtually self-
taught painter with an almost
obsessive attitude to windows,
which feature in the major part
of his work. An excellent tech-
nician, he makes the twin qual-
ities of glass, reflection and trans-
parency work for him in a mar-
velously evocative way—especial-



Topolski's screen print, "Autobiography," currently on
exhibition at Christie's Contemporary Art in London.

ly in the large canvases entitled
"Window Cleaner" and "Frying
Pan Annie." Here is a consid-
erably new talent who deserves every
encouragement.

Ben Nicholson, Gimpel Fils, 30
Davies Street, London W.1, to
March 31.
Ranging from 1934 to 1969, this

selection of 22 works by the pro-
tean Ben Nicholson adequately
demonstrates every aspect of his
extraordinary talents. He has
an astonishing facility for ab-
stracting the essence of place
or thing and presenting it to us
in its purest form. This is ab-
straction at its very best.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

OPERA

Rouen Gives French Premiere Of Martinu's 'Greek Passion'

By David Stevens

ROUEN, France, March 12 (IHT).—In giving the French premiere
of Bohuslav Martinu's last opera, "The Greek Passion," the
Théâtre des Arts here has given an honorable account of one of the
major works of a composer who was both broadly eclectic and
thoroughly individual.

Czech-born, in 1890, he spent most of his life elsewhere—like many
of his 19th-century compatriots. Like other more recent Czech
composers, he was receptive to foreign influence, but where Dvorak
looked to Germany and Janacek to Russia, Martinu found his in the
cosmopolitan musical life of Paris between the two wars. Yet like
theirs, the specifically national accent of his music was modified,
but never extinguished.

Nowhere was Martinu more individual than in the ways he
approached the operatic form. He wrote operas to librettos in many
different languages, and which he often adapted himself. He wrote
a surrealist opera ("Julietta") and an opera-film ("Les Trois
Souhaits")—which the Lyons Opera will do later this season, opera-
ballet, operas for radio and for television.

"The Greek Passion," composed a few years before his death in
Switzerland in 1959, but not performed until later, might almost be
called an opera-oratorio. Its own libretto, based on Nikos Kazan-
tzakis' novel "Christ Recrucified," is the story of a Greek shepherd
chosen to portray Christ in a forthcoming Passion Play, who identifies
himself so closely with his role that he incurs the hostility of the
village's religious and civic establishment and is killed.

Martinu's musical idiom, which could often be formidably dis-
sonant, is melodic and transparent here, and balanced between the
quasi-religious atmosphere of the chorale-like interventions of the
village and the unworldly, refugee, and the folk quality (both
Greek and Czech) of the dances and some of the individual melodic
lines.

Even though Martinu was more concerned with the inner trans-
formation of the shepherd Manolios and some of the other principals,
the multiplicity of characters and anecdotal density of the story
bring the work, at times, close to the edge of confusion and monotony.
Rene Terrasson's direct and simple staging and the varied costumes
of Jean-Philippe Hottay—despite a certain operetta-ish glossiness—
went a long way to minimize this.

Eric Thillard used a basic symmetrical set with different mobile
units to suggest specific scene changes, several of them in pure white,
to suggest a sun-drenched Greek mountain locale.
The musical performance, under Paul Ethuin, was excellent, as
was the large cast headed by the tenor Maurice Mauleverky as Manolios;
Jacques Doucet and Julien Haas as the religious leaders, of respec-
tively, the villagers and the unwelcome refugees; Christiane Sutu-
mann as the Mary Magdalene figure of Katerina, and Anne-Marie
Blancet as Lenio, who cannot understand her shepherd's religious
exaltation.

The Soviet Copyright Revolution: Royalties in Dollars

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 12 (NYT).—

The head of the Soviet pub-
lishing industry has indicated
that American authors might
receive at least part of their
royalties in dollars when Soviet
adherence to the Universal Copy-
right Convention takes effect
May 27.

However, Boris I. Stukalin, the
publishing executive, ruled out
payment on new editions of
previously published works on the
ground that application of the
new copyright arrangements was
not retroactive.

Mr. Stukalin, who returned last
week from a visit to the United
States, made these and other
points at a news conference Fri-
day sponsored by the Foreign
Ministry's Press Department.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in a letter to the United
Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization made
public Feb. 27, announced the
Soviet Union's intention to ob-
serve copyrights on books, music
and motion pictures by non-
Soviet citizens.

First Public Forum

The Soviet Union had previous-
ly followed a policy of reproduc-
ing foreign works at will without
assuming any royalty obligations
and other nations were free to
make similar use of Soviet works.

Friday's news conference pro-
vided the first forum at which
Soviet officials could publicly
discuss their plans under the new
arrangements.

It developed during a question
period that many details remain
to be worked out by the Rus-
sians and that a new government
agency to deal with the complex
foreign copyright problems still
had to be established.

No Decision

No decision has been reached
on how to treat the vast volume
of scientific and technical trans-
lations that is being published
both in the Soviet Union and in
the United States.

Translation of newspaper arti-
cles is to continue unperturbed,
according to Mr. Stukalin, be-
cause the 1952 Geneva Conven-

tion—now joined by the Soviet
Union—does not protect news-
paper copyrights.

Mr. Stukalin said that pay-
ments of royalties to foreign au-
thors would be calculated accord-
ing to existing Soviet domestic
practice, which bases payments
both on the number of pages in
a book and on the number of
copies printed. Foreign authors
would be entitled to royalties on
translations of their works into
Russian and also on editions
printed in any of the 100-odd
other languages of the Soviet
Union.

As for the method of payment,
he said, "Soviet publishers will
pay royalties in rubles or in for-
eign currency according to the
provisions of the contract that
would be negotiated in each par-
ticular case."

Goodwill Gesture

Although the Soviet Union had
no royalty obligations in the
past, it occasionally paid out
rubles as a goodwill gesture
when a foreign author came to
Moscow and applied for his roy-
alties on Soviet editions of his
works. However, the rubles, not

being a convertible currency,
could not be taken out of the
country and had to be spent
here.

In answer to questions, Mr.
Stukalin indicated that the So-
viet decision to join the interna-
tional copyright system had been
motivated at least in part by a
desire to stem the outflow of
unauthorized writings, such as
those of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn,
the officially discredited novelist,
who is being published abroad but
not in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stukalin said amendments

to Soviet copyright laws would
provide the only legal procedure
by which manuscripts by Soviet
authors could be sent abroad for
publication. He did not specify
the procedures, but these will
evidently involve official control.

He added that Soviet govern-
ment agencies would accept for-
eign royalties for payment to
Soviet authors only for those
literary works that had been sent
abroad through the official chan-
nel. This would rule out most
of the smuggled underground
literature that has been reach-
ing the West.

FASHION: Maternity Clothes With a Trendy Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 12.—Balloons
is the clever name for a Paris
maternity clothes shop.

The name is a take-off on a
slang expression, implying that
the poor girl who found her way
home with *le ballon* was going to
end up some cold winter's night
leaving her illegitimate child at
the church door. Balloon, in con-
trast, claims that pregnancy can
be fun.

Most pregnant women will agree
that clothes are vital to one's
morale during those nine long
months. While other women are
slim and pretty, expectant moth-
ers often look like unmade beds.

Balloon is helping to change
all that by simply ignoring preg-
nancy and could find nothing she
liked. Now Balloon is firmly on
the map with such young chic
customers as Catherine Deneuve,
Marie-José Nat and Françoise
Hardy.

Some of the dresses are so at-
tractive that even non-pregnant
women have been known to buy
them. And last summer, when
the pregnant look was in, Balloon
simply could not keep up.

Following fashion closely, Bal-
loon offers lots of linen, both
solid and plaid, and fresh Liberty
prints in its summer collection.

Gray flannel pants are the mis-
sion type but with crisp cross
strings at the waist. For the
early part of pregnancy, cheerful
red corduroy jumpsuits come
with flowery blouses. Ribbon-
edged, high-waisted dresses play
up the Empire silhouette, which
is one of the most flattering in
fashion history. As for dresses
with fashionable wing sleeves and
deep round necklines, they qual-
ify as downright sexy.

Prices (185 and 290 francs) are
pleasantly realistic and should



Semi-precious
stones make
up necklace
and earrings
from H. Stern.

marines, topazes, amethysts and
tourmalines.

Brazil produces about 90 per-
cent of the world supply of these
stones and Stern handles nearly
70 percent of the entire Brazilian
production. Mr. Stern became a
Brazilian gem king after his
family emigrated to Rio from Es-
sen, Germany, in 1939.

There is a tendency to look
down on semi-precious stones but
as Robert M. Shipley states in his
"Dictionary of Gems and Gemol-
ogy": "It is a misleading clas-
sification that includes all gem-
stones other than the so-called
precious stones, i.e., diamond,
ruby, emerald, sapphire and pearl.
It doesn't recognize the fact that
a poor quality ruby may be far
less costly than a fine specimen
of jadeite, for example."

But that is changing, helped,
no doubt by Mr. Stern's efforts.
These days, people who have a
few precious trinkets of their
own, such as Queen Elizabeth,
like and buy aquamarine jewelry
(the queen was given a set of
them by the Brazilian president
when she was there on a state
visit). The Shah of Iran recently
bought a handsome set of tour-
malines.

Although semi-precious stones
still make nice, inexpensive gifts,
prices are going up. Calcecion,
for instance, went up by 30 per-
cent last year and both aqua-
marines and tourmalines are get-
ting increasingly rare.

The Stern collection is a gem-
ologist's paradise. Tourmalines
come in 73 different shades and
aquamarines in 35. The Inter-
continental shop is a show in it-
self. It is decorated with exotic
flowers and big bunches of mala-
chite, amethyst, quartz and aqua-
marines.

Statuary Falls, Forces Rome Opera to Close

ROME, March 12 (UPI).—The
first department today closed
Rome's opera house following the
fall of a small piece of orna-
mental sculpture into the orche-
stra pit during a matinee per-
formance yesterday.

The incident occurred during
a performance of Verdi's "The
Masked Ball" (On Ballo in
Maschera) when a small piece of
stucco ornament fell two tiers
into the orchestra pit. There was
no interruption in the perfor-
mance and few, if any, members
of the audience realized what
had happened.

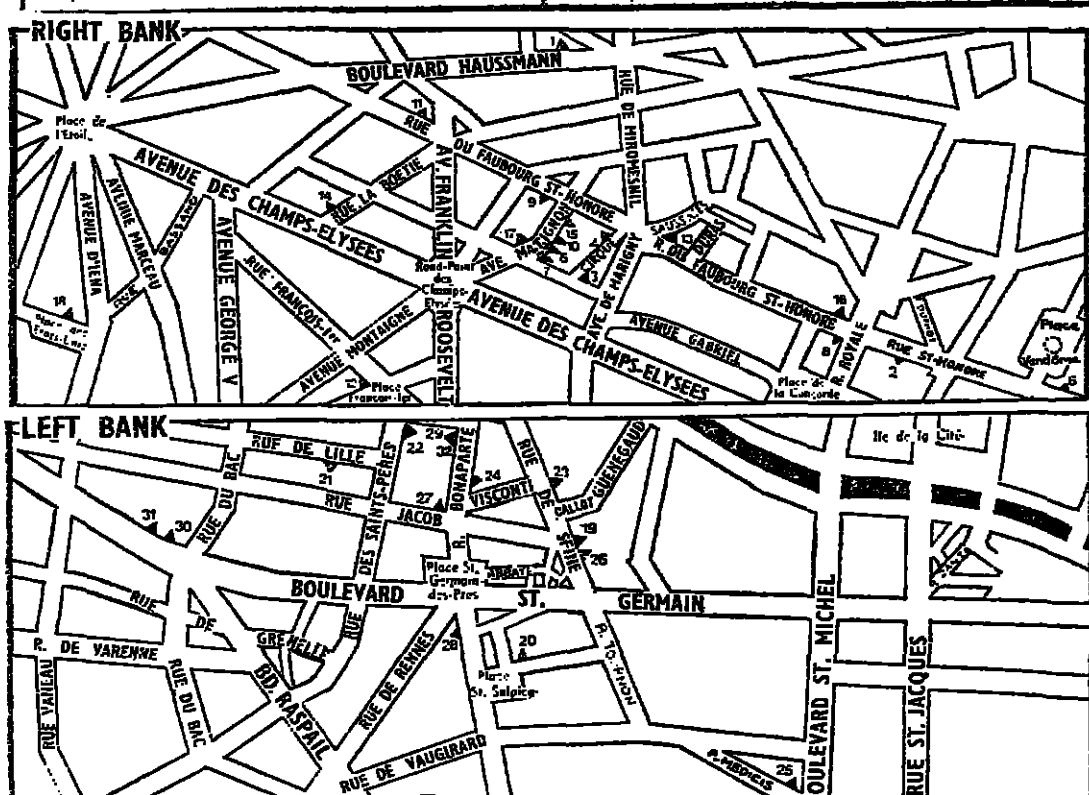
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Japan Faces New Yen Revaluation

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, March 12 (WP).—The yen faces further upward revaluation against the dollar as a result of the latest monetary moves in Europe, government and financial sources said here today.

The general expectation is that the yen, which was traded at 360.5 to the dollar before foreign exchange markets were closed 10 days ago, will increase in value to between 255 and 260 to the dollar when the markets reopen next week. There are some fears that the shift may be even greater.

Ministry of Finance and Bank of Japan officials said the newly-announced European monetary moves—and particularly the 3 percent upward revaluation of the German mark—make new changes in the value of the yen nearly inevitable.

Each increase in valuation robs the yen of a little more of its comparative advantage, which Japanese exporters have enjoyed in the United States and European markets. The additional revaluation is thus bad news for the export sector of many Japanese industries, including textiles, small appliances, automobiles and cameras.

Impossible Target
The yen has been floating on the foreign exchange markets since Feb. 14, and Japan had hoped that the new ratio would settle down at 265 or more to the dollar, a gross change of less than 15 percent including the 10 percent dollar devaluation.

Now that is viewed as impossible unless the government should intervene actively in the market to keep dollar values up and yen values down—a move which would be strongly resisted by the United States and Europe.

Ichiro Takeuchi, adviser to the Bank of Tokyo, gave the opinion that the yen float is likely to continue for another six months, until the International Monetary Fund general meeting scheduled for September. Until today, it had been considered probable that the government would end the float and repeg the yen sometime this spring, after the Diet (parliament) completes its work on the government's budget.

A fundamental solution to the current monetary crisis rests with restoration of the dollar's convertibility into gold, Mr. Takeuchi said. He said a more flexible system of adjustment of exchange rates will be necessary to return currencies to fixed parities.

30% Change Seen
Less than two years ago, the fixed value of the yen was 360 to the dollar. Thus a new valuation at the level generally predicted would represent a net change of almost 30 percent, a very large adjustment over such a limited period of time. There is no certainty that even this much revaluation would redress

Japan's annual trade surplus with the United States, but most authorities believe it certainly should help.

Despite the fears of Japan's export-oriented traders and industrialists, there is considerable evidence that the economy as a whole will not be seriously affected by the change in the terms of trade.

Daiva Securities Co., one of Japan's largest, estimated over

the past weekend that the real growth rate of this nation's economy will be 10.8 percent over the coming year if the yen is revalued to 260 to the dollar. The firm said the economic growth rate would be 8.8 percent even if the new yen valuation is 250 to the dollar, a figure considered close to the lower limit of the further changes now in prospect for Japan's strong currency.

Mark Revalued 3% to Ease Joint Float of 6 Currencies

(Continued from Page 1)

count the willingness of its allies to see the value of their currencies move up with the mark.

By revaluing the mark before joining the common float, German officials were attempting to assure that the upward pressure would be minimal. Many experts fear that the unwillingness of France to see much of a rise in the value of its franc against non-EEC currencies will make the operation of the float difficult to manage if the rates come under strong pressure.

However, it is widely assumed that at meetings of government experts this afternoon and at the meeting of finance ministers and treasury secretaries from the 14 most industrialized nations set for Paris on Friday, a broad panoply of controls on short-term movements of capital will be set up to reinforce the float.

The communiqué issued at the end of the finance ministers' meeting in Brussels this morning stated that "additional controls (on disruptive capital movements) will be put into operation as far as is necessary."

Exactly what controls will emerge is expected to be a function of the measures the United States proposes to undertake at next Friday's meeting to support the dollar. At a meeting of the

Delay Seen On Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, March 12 (Reuters).—Rep. William Mills said today Congress will take at least six months to write any sweeping new trade law, and even then the measure may not meet President Nixon's approval.

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said in an interview he has told White House international economic adviser Peter Flanigan and Treasury Secretary George Shultz that quick action on trade legislation should not be expected.

"I'm not going to lay aside the tax reform bill for a trade measure unless the administration wants some emergency authority," Mr. Mills said. His tax-writing committee is in the midst of lengthy hearings on revisions of the federal income tax code.

Trade Barriers Seen

New trade legislation will take at least six months, Mr. Mills said. Furthermore, he has told the administration he cannot promise a measure free of import quotas and other protectionist devices which have been proposed by numerous congressmen.

The administration has not submitted its trade measure to Congress yet, but it is expected to include a request that President Nixon be given authority to raise or lower trade barriers to help solve the serious U.S. trade deficit problem.

Mr. Mills also said he has told the White House he is serious about legislation co-sponsored with Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., to hold back favorable tariff treatment to Russia unless the Soviet Union changes its emigration policy toward Jews and other groups forced to pay high taxes to leave the country.

Fed Reports It Acted on Money Mart

Sold Marks, Guilders To Slow Rise in Value

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).

—The Federal Reserve moved actively in the foreign exchange market in late January and throughout February to slow the climb in the value of the deutsche mark and to keep trading orderly.

The central bank sold \$218 million worth of DM during this period, including a \$104.6-million "swap" of currency acquired from the Bundesbank and then repaid.

These disclosures were made by Charles A. Coombs, senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his semi-annual report on foreign-exchange operations of the U.S. Treasury and the New York Fed, which acts for the government and the central-banking system in these operations.

During the period when the Fed was selling DM, the price of Germany's currency nevertheless rose from 31 1/4 cents at the beginning of the year to 36 1/2 cents on March 1. Last Friday, the DM was slightly below 36 cents.

Of the \$318.5 million worth of DM sold in a cooperative effort with German authorities, \$197.4 million came from holdings of the Fed, \$46.5 million came from the Treasury, and \$104.6 million came from the swap with the Bundesbank.

"Swap Agreement"

A "swap agreement"—known formally as a reciprocal currency arrangement—is a standby line of credit between the Fed, 14 foreign central banks and the Bank for International Settlements. These credit lines, which have been in use for about a decade, now total \$11.73 billion.

In addition to these DM sales, the Fed also sold \$20.4 million worth of Dutch guilders early in February when that currency began to rise in price.

Tracking developments of the last six months, Mr. Coombs said the New York Fed initially intervened Jan. 24, selling about \$30 million worth of DM at progressively higher rates. During the next two days, the bank made more "modest" sales and the DM moved lower.

In January, the foreign-exchange market's atmosphere "deteriorated rapidly," Mr. Coombs recalled in his report. That was caused partly by worry over renewed inflationary pressure in the United States, partly by the drop in stock prices here and partly by a concern that interest rates here would not be allowed to rise, he explained.

On Jan. 20, four days before the Fed's initial intervention, Italy decided to introduce a two-tier market for the lira to avoid further speculation against its weakening currency, and the action, Mr. Coombs said, "had psychological repercussions extending far beyond the Italian market."

Its immediate impact was felt in Switzerland, he went on. The Swiss franc was permitted to float and it immediately jumped above the ceiling set under the Smithsonian agreement of Dec. 18, 1971. That touched off other "speculative pressures," particularly in Germany, the Fed officer said.

Against this background, U.S. and German authorities quickly agreed on "a cooperative effort" to slow the rise of the DM and to keep the foreign-exchange market orderly, he said.

The market shut
The Paris stock exchange remained closed Monday as brokers' clerks continued their strike.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rueti Buys Dutch Textile Firm

The Swiss textile machinery group Maschinenfabrik Rueti, part of the Georg Fischer group, has acquired a majority stake in Dutch textile machinery producer Te Strake, of Dordrecht. The Dutch company will be integrated into the Rueti group, which says a new weaving process developed by Strake provides a useful addition to the future production program. ARZO NV and the U.S. textile group Burlington Industries will continue to hold participations in Te Strake and will cooperate with Rueti.

Krupp Profits Drop 'Considerably'

Fried, Krupp's net profits "declined considerably" last year from the 45 million deutsche marks earned in 1971, chairman Ernst Wolf Mommensen reports. He says Krupp ended the year with "hardly any profits worth mentioning, but without a deficit." He says the company is hopeful that earnings will improve this year due to higher steel prices and increased demand for capital goods. But he adds that the earlier "strong optimism" over this year's outlook has been "shattered a bit" by the international currency crisis, which has caused uncertainties about the export situation.

Russians Deny Catalyst Report

The Soviet news agency Tass has quoted a Russian professor as saying replacement of platinum or palladium as emission control catalysts is "unfortunately, extremely remote." The chemist—identified only by his last name, Alkhasov—said realization of the goal of a new catalyst "lies far ahead." His comments contradict a Tass report last week of development of a new catalyst synthesized from copper, chromium and aluminum oxides which "almost completely" purified gases discharged in chemical production processes.

U.K. Broker Gloomy Over Wall St.

Rowe and Pitman, a major British securities firm, says it is "seriously concerned with the outlook for stock prices on Wall Street during the next few months." It says it believes the Dow Jones industrial average could easily dip into the 800-850 range during the summer. The index closed at 972.33 on Friday. In the "very near term," Rowe and Pitman says, "we would expect a strong rally which could take the [average] back up to 1,000 and maybe beyond, though on this latter point we are dubious." But in view of the setback that it expects to occur by summer, it recommends that on the "current or any subsequent rally," exposure to U.S. equities, particularly those with high price-earnings ratios, should be lightened. The firm's views are contained in a report entitled, "A Cold Summer on Wall Street?" It was prepared following a recent visit of two senior Rowe and Pitman executives to the United States, where they had talks with economists, portfolio managers, and representatives of the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury.

Slower Money Growth Seen in U.K.

The Bank of England states in its current quarterly bulletin that the "strong rise in interest rates should help to reduce the demand for money and so induce a somewhat slower rise in the money stock." The bank says the money stock continued to grow rapidly in the last three months and action to contain it was taken. "The rise has to be associated partly with the growth in government outlays, which had hitherto lagged somewhat behind the budget estimates, and partly with further expansion in bank lending to the private sector." It adds that the calls for special deposits have helped to prevent the government's expenditure adding undesirably to bank liquidity.

One Dollar—U.S. Aide Seeks Removal Of World Investment Curbs

LONDON (AP-D).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	March 12, 1973	Ch.
Star. (\$ per £)	2.4085	+ 5.23
Belg. fr. (A)	36.10	+ 0.05
Swiss fr. (S)	20.75	+ 0.05
Deutsche mark	2.7775	+ 0.05
Danish krone	6.125	+ 0.05
Scand. krona	24.0	+ 0.05
Fr. fr. (A)	4.44	+ 0.05
Fr. fr. (S)	4.44	+ 0.05
Gr. dr. (A)	165.0	+ 0.05
Gr. dr. (S)	165.0	+ 0.05
Irish pound	4.30	+ 0.05
Lira (A)	581.0	+ 0.05
Lira (S)	581.0	+ 0.05
Sw. krona	57.25	+ 0.05
Schilling	20.1	+ 0.05
Sw. krona	4.395	+ 0.05
Sw. krona	2.215	+ 0.05
Yen	236	+ 0.05

A: Pre. B: Commercial.

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Payments Deficit Widens in Italy

ROME, March 12 (Reuters).—Italy's balance of payments deficit widened to 300 billion lire in December from a November deficit of 543 billion lire and a deficit in December 1971 of 132.5 billion lire, according to provisional figures from the Bank of Italy.

Italy's balance of payments for 1972 closed with a deficit of 794 billion lire against a surplus of 488.4 billion lire in 1971, the provisional figures showed.

The bank also said net of fiscal reserves fell 15.7 billion lire in December from 3,475.3 billion in November.

VW Faces Problems On Mark Revaluation

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, March 12 (Reuters).—The decision to revalue the mark and include it in a partial float of EEC currencies will create added problems for Volkswagen on the U.S. market, though it is too early to assess the full effects of the move, a VW spokesman said today.

Noting that VW has already had to raise its U.S. prices after the dollar devaluation, the spokesman said he hoped the effects of the mark float against the dollar, coming on top of a 3 percent mark revaluation, would be minimal.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP-D).—Other governments must follow the U.S. lead in removing international investment restrictions if an efficient, worldwide capital market is to be developed, the State Department's chief economic policy maker said.

"We need work to remove investment restrictions which can be just as damaging to our national economic interests as trade restrictions," declared William J. Casey, under secretary of state for economic affairs.

Noting that the United States has announced plans to phase out, by the end of next year, the interest equalization tax on foreign securities and the Commerce Department's foreign direct investment controls, Mr. Casey called on Europe and Japan to remove their investment restrictions also.

The United States and other nations are currently trying to shape new monetary and trade rules, and investment restrictions will be part of these discussions.

Mr. Casey said U.S. bankers, brokers and businessmen stand to gain from increased flexibility in international capital markets. Referring to the U.S. decision to end capital controls, he said "it is vital for our talented financial community to unleash itself" to raise more capital for other countries, to attract investments from foreigners and to invest more heavily abroad, thus earning more money.

Positive Element
"Earnings returned home can, alongside the payments received for licenses and royalties on American technology, be our major positive item" in the nation's balance of payments accounts, Mr. Casey said in a speech prepared for a conference on monetary affairs at Harriman, New York, and released here.

Asserting that "the financial creativity we can generate can

Prices Drift, Trade Slows On Big Board

Money Talks Outcome Awaited by Investors

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 12 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices remained stalled in slow trading today, despite evidence of substantial progress in the negotiations in Europe to relieve the currency crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average fluctuated within a narrow range throughout the session and closed with a loss of 2.48 at 960.75. Volume ebbed to 12.81 million shares, the lowest since the day after Christmas.

It has become increasingly evident that portfolio managers will stick to the sidelines and await the outcome of the European monetary negotiations before committing any additional capital to the equity market here.

As a result, Germany's decision to revalue the mark by 3 percent and the agreement of six key members of the Common Market to link their currencies in a joint float to bolster the dollar produced scarcely a ripple in the stock market today.

Wall Street apparently intends to wait the reopening of Europe's official currency exchanges next week to determine how successful the efforts to resolve the crisis have been.

Loews, unchanged at \$3 5/8, Bath Industries, down 1 1/4 at \$23 1/8, and Diamond International—the three most active stocks—owed their positions on the active list to block trades that accounted for most of the turnover in each.

Loews disclosed that it had bought 325,000 shares of its own stock today and that, from time to time, it would continue buying its shares on the open market or otherwise, depending on market conditions.

The session's biggest percentage gain was Dial Financial, up 2 3/4, or 15.1 percent, to 21. The company said it is actively engaged in merger talks with Chase Manhattan and that an agreement would give Dial stockholders shares in Chase at a "substantial premium." Chase, actively traded, sagged 1/4 to 52 1/2.

Several drug stocks reacted to an accusation by the Federal Trade Commission that the manufacturers of certain aspirin products had been responsible for false and misleading advertising claims.

The complaint named Sterling Drug, down 1 1/4 at \$5, Bristol Myers, down 3/4 to \$3, and American Home Products, unchanged at \$11 1/2. The substance of the accusation was that the companies had exaggerated the capabilities of their aspirin-based products.

Prices eased slightly in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 24.83. Turnover was 3.02 million shares, up from 2.4 million on Friday.

Velco Offshore Industries fell 3 1/4 to 23 1/2.

The GM executive told the hearing, "There has been and will be no time for adequate testing of the expensive tooling required" to fit catalytic converter exhaust control devices on 1975 cars.

As a compromise, he urged that 1974 pollution standards be extended through 1975.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										-1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										-1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
1972-73					1972-73					1972-73					1972-73					1972-73					1972-73				
High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low	Div	P/E	High	Low
21.4	19.4	1.10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	47.4	1.10	12	49.4	
17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	16.4	1.10	12	17.4	
14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	13.4	1.10	12	14.4	
12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	11.4	1.10	12	12.4	
10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	9.4	1.10	12	10.4	
8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	7.4	1.10	12	8.4	
6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	5.4	1.10	12	6.4	
4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	3.4	1.10	12	4.4	
2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	1.4	1.10	12	2.4	
1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	0.4	1.10	12	1.4	
0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	0.0	1.10	12	0.4	
0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	
0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0.0	1.10	12	0.0	0																

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(Continued on next page.)

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Tokyo Exchange 1.

March 12, 1973			
	Prices Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	257	Matsui Ei Wks	594
Canon Camera	258	Mitsubishi Evy In	199
Fuji Nip. Print	259	Mitsubishi Corp.	507
Fuji Bank	793	Mitsui Co.	566
Fuji Photo	400	Mitsukoshi	613
Kiichiro	208	Nippon Kiten	212
Kanagawa Motor	930	Shimizu	212
Kiichiro	741	Shinoda	250
Asahi Air Lines	2,690	Sony Corp.	3,600
Canada El P	1,750	Tanaka	212
Daewoo Soap	490	Tokai Marine	450
Kiichi Brewery	279	Tokyo Chemical	253
Komatsu	628	Tokyo Marine	871
Kumada I. Wks	243	Tokyo	211
Marine S Ind.	684	Tokyo Motor	640

International

Stock Indexes

	1973			
	Yest.	Frcr.	High	Low
Amst-ordam..	146.0	141.0	143.7	135.3
Brussels.....	195.28	156.89	162.48	154.96
Frankfurt.....	148.25	143.19	154.34	139.53
London 30.....	424.4	422.7	509.5	426.5
London 500.....	184.47	184.23	217.25	182.27
Osaka.....	105.90	107.40	107.84	95.18
Paris.....	Closed	106.2	106.9	99.8
Geneve.....	281.53	286.55	372.27	263.81
Stockh (n).....	361.49	352.19	425.49	370.89
Stockh.....	500.95	500.51	536.94	471.98
Tokyo.....	N.A.	391.1	418.8	388.9

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—1972-73— Stocks and										—1972-73— Stocks and										—1972-73— Stocks and									
High Low		Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net	High Low		Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net	High Low		Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net

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(Continued on next page.)

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1+1	1%	29%	22%	Unitek Corp	21	8	23%	23%	23%	1	12%	10%	WorkW	60	6	16	11	11	1
2+1	1%	1	5%	UnicA 35e	9	1	1%	9%	4%	1	16%	10%	Wmher	10	23	2%	14%	14%	1
12%	1%	1%	1%	UnyCon .997	26	7	1	2%	2%	1	10%	6%	WT Air	10	19	23	6%	6%	1%
19%	1%	9%	5%	Uny Rscrs	19	11	6	5%	5%	1	49%	24%	WULINE	106	14	1	24%	24%	1%
12%	1%	12%	12%	Unvay .25e	8	7	2	12%	11%	1	4%	3%	Wyle Lab	10	80	27%	31%	34%	1%
27%	1%	18%	13%	UrtsBldg	1	3	14%	14%	14%	1	29%	24%	Wyann Oil	14	1	24	24	24	1%
1%	1%	8%	5%	US Svcms	11	40	4%	3%	40%	1	12%	11%	Wyvman .40	10	30	12%	11%	12%	1%
1%	1%	13%	1%	USL US	20	1	12%	13%	13%	1	2%	Worlms	10	1	4%	4%	1%	1%	
5%	1%	7%	1%	Uvnd w	1	28	5%	5%	5%	1	17%	12%	Yalos Ind	18	50	14%	14	14	1%
1+1	1%	1%	1%	Val DCR Ind	8	6	5	4%	4%	1	4%	4%	Yale Mfg	36	11	4	4	4	1%
5%	1%	30%	8%	VallegS 1.36t	9	6	41	9%	9	1	8%	5%	Zimhorn	34	20	9	6	6	1%
12%	1%	6%	4%	Valley Mtl	60	9	1	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	Zion Foods	2	2	21%	21%	2%	1%

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Table 1. Demographic characteristics of study population

PEANUTS

IT'S IN THE PAPER!!!

THEY'VE ANNOUNCED THE WINNER OF THE "DAISY HILL PUPPY CUP!"

I THINK I'M GOING TO FAINT.

DON'T FAINT!

KLUNK!!

DIDN'T YOU HEAR ME?

QUIET PLEASE! NEVER INTERRUPT A GOOD FAINT!

B.C.

IT'D LIKE TO BOOK SOME ENTERTAINMENT FOR OUR FRATERNAL LODGE.

WE'RE INSTALLING NEW OFFICERS.

WHAT'S THE OCCASION?

...AND THE NAME OF YOUR GROUP?

"THE LOYAL ORDER OF THE PENGUINS."

I TAKE IT THIS WILL BE FORMAL....?

L.I.L. ABNER

SORRY TIE-UP, HE'S FAST ASLEEP—ANY MESSAGES?

TELL HIM NOT TO LOSE SIGHT OF THE DUMB ON—

TELL HIM NOT TO LOSE EIGHT O' THE DUMB ON? YASSUH!!

BEEBLE BAILEY

SLEEPING OUT HERE IN THE WIDE-OPEN SPACES REALLY GIVES YOU A DIFFERENT VIEW OF LIFE, DOESN'T IT?

IT SURE DOES...

I'LL NEVER GET INTO AN ARGUMENT OVER OPEN HOUSING AGAIN!

MISS PEACH

(AHEM!) I WILL NOW BEGIN MY LECTURE: SUGAR AND YEAST MAKE ALCOHOL, OR SOMETHING LIKE THAT.

I THANK YOU.

DID YOU LEARN ANYTHING FROM THAT, MARCIA?

FOR ONE THING, I LEARNED TO DESPISE THE KID

BUZZ SAWYER

YOU LET HIM WIN, BIG MAN, YOU WASTED TRYING!

HERE, LET ME SEE WHAT THIS JERK MADE OF.

ATTABOY, OXY!

CLOSER HIM!

I DON'T LIKE HIS FACE. I'M GONNA SMASH IT!

...CATCHES HIS ARM, JERKS FORWARD.

CRASH!

W.I.Z.A.R.D.

ROD, TAKE ME IN YOUR ARMS AND KISS ME OR I SHALL PLUNGE MY BODY OFF THIS TOWER.

DO THAT AND I SHALL CRY ME A RIVER FOR ETERNITY.

YES...MY STEED IS TIED UP DIRECTLY BELOW YOU.

REALLY?

REX MORGAN

JUNE GALE JUST PHONED, RAFF! SHE'S FLYING IN HERE TOMORROW MORNING!

GREAT—THAT IS GOOD NEWS!

HEY, WHAT'S THIS I HEAR ABOUT YOUR TAKING A VACATION RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF OUR BUSY SEASON?

THAT'S RIGHT, JILL! DOCTOR! I'M GOING TO EASE IN THE SUNSHINE AND TAKE MY LONG-AWAITED SERIES OF GOLF LESSONS FROM THE CHAMP.

POGO

THE THING TO DO IS TO GIVE UP ON THIS CRUTTER AN—

HEY! WHAT'S GOING ON?

SHH—I'M GONNA LET THIS LIT BANDIT HAVE A SHOT OF MY BLUNDER BUSS.

BUT YOU WOULDN'T SHOOT A SITTIN' BIRD?

THIS ONE, YES!

BUT HE'S SITTIN' TOO CLOSE TO YOU—YOU'RE IN THE LINE OF FIRE!

YOU'RE RIGHT—IT MIGHT AMOUNT TO PERSONAL SUICIDE—PEOPLE WOULD JUST TALK.

THINK OF THE SCANDAL!

RIP KIRBY

A FULL DAY'S RIDE BEHIND THE REIN, CARRAWAY, CHIPS BRIMSON LEADS HIS HENCHMEN.

GREAT GADGET, EH, BOYS? WE'LL FOLLOW THEM RIGHT TO PAY DIRT!

YEAH, WE'RE LIKE SCIENTISTS CASING ROCKS ON THE MOON AND STUFF...

WE DON'T WANT TO GET TOO CLOSE. LET THEM REACH THE MINE AND SETTLE DOWN, THINKING THEY'RE SAFE...

BLONDIE

BLONDIE'S THROAT WAS A LITTLE SORE THIS MORNING—I'LL CALL AND SEE HOW SHE IS.

WILL YOU PLEASE ANSWER THAT PHONE FOR ME—I'VE GOT A CAKE IN THE OVEN I HAVE TO LOOK AT.

HELLO, YOU SWEET THING, YOURSELF!

I'D BETTER CALL A DOCTOR—SHE SOUNDS BAD!

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South showed the dummy-play skill that a champion needs in the diagramed deal. He opened the South hand with a weak no-trump, and his partner used the Stayman convention with the intention of passing any rebid. This maneuver located a five-four diamond fit, East balanced with two spades, and South persevered to three diamonds in the knowledge that the diamond fit must be excellent. Two spades by East would of course have been a poor contract, but East-West would no doubt have found their way to three clubs, an easy contract.

West made a greedy double of three diamonds. He was over-impressed by the defensive potential of his singleton spade, the card he proceeded to lead. This gave South an interesting problem.

It was clear that the spade deuce was a singleton. If East had bid a four-card suit, an unlikely event, West would lead his higher card. But to put up the ace to

forestall an immediate ruff would have been short-sighted: to make two spade tricks in the long haul South must permit the ruff, so he played low from dummy.

East won with the king and made a good play in his turn by shifting to a low heart. An immediate spade return would have left the declarer in control, since he would eventually have been able to discard a heart on the spade ace in dummy. East would have had no further opportunity to lead a heart.

After the heart shift, South had to make another key play. He judged correctly that West must have the heart ace to justify his double, so he resisted the temptation to make the routine play of the king. West won with the jack, leaving the defense in a position to make two heart tricks, one spade and one trump. But the chance of a ruff in spades had now disappeared.

West shifted to a club, and South won and played a low trump. West ducked, and South had no trouble after winning with the queen in dummy. It was easy to make nine tricks, and he actually made 10 when a discouraged West failed to cash the heart ace at an appropriate moment.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A643	♠ K1985	♠ A643	♠ K1985
♥ A185	♥ Q94	♥ A185	♥ Q94
♦ K108	♦ J	♦ K108	♦ J
♣ Q10872	♣ K196	♣ Q10872	♣ K196

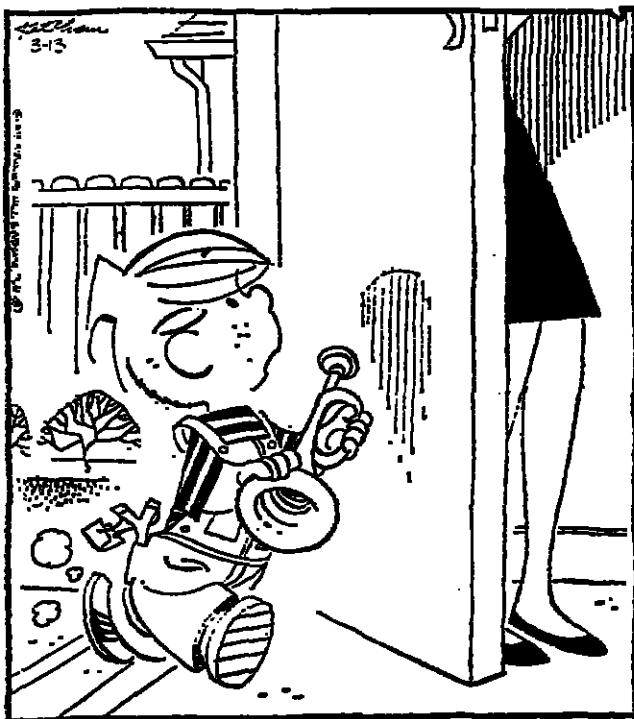
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ Q107	♠ Q107	♠ Q107	♠ Q107
♥ K10	♥ K10	♥ K10	♥ K10
♦ A8543	♦ A8543	♦ A8543	♦ A8543
♣ A53	♣ A53	♣ A53	♣ A53

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

	South	West	North	East
1NT	Pass	2♠	Pass	Pass
2♣	Pass	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♦	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



MR. WILSON SAYS I SHOULDN'T PRACTICE TOO MUCH OR I MIGHT GET A FAT LIP!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROBOK

YOANN

QUOMES

HELTIB

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

SOMETIMES PLAYED IN ONE'S ABSENCE.

BOOKS

Criminals at Large

By Newgate Callendar

IT was only a short time ago that J.G. Jefferys' "The Thief-taker," a mystery novel about the Bow Street Runners in the England of 1798, was published. And it was a good one. Now, by coincidence, comes another historical mystery novel in which the central figure is a Bow Street Runner—"Blackstone," by Richard Falkirk (Stein & Day, \$6.95). And it also is a good one.

But where the Jefferys book was entirely fictional in its plot, "Blackstone" goes to certain actual facts for its story. The year is 1820, and Edmund Blackstone, the most accomplished of the Bow Street Runners, is detained to guard the 7-year-old Princess Alexandrina Victoria, heir to the British throne after the Duke of Clarence. She needs a guard because there is evidence that she might be kidnapped. Falkirk has done his homework, and has built the so-called "Cumberland Plot" into a neat hypothesis for the purposes of his book, working in some pleasant contemporary material as he goes along.

Less concerned than Jefferys about writing in the actual style of the period, Falkirk is nevertheless no less adroit in his reconstruction of the age; and his characterization of certain eminent figures, notably Sir John Conroy, is in line with what we know about them. That includes his study of the little princess. But "Blackstone" is not only well-written action novel with a most redoubtable hero, and it also is the first of a series. Its successors will be welcome.

And now to very modern times, "Pelham" is a new concept in hijacking. Four adventurers take over a subway car on the IRT Pelham line and hold the passengers for ransom. This is a very big caper, and the reader will be on edge to see how it is carried out, or if it can be carried out. This part of the book is absolutely tops.

Less satisfactory is Godey's presentation. It is professional enough, as far as it goes, but he uses too many tired formulae of the Hollywood school, what with characters being introduced with flashbacks, with each person carefully selected to represent a type—the old, wise Jew, the militant black, the whore, and so on. This is not to take away from the tension of the book. It would be surprising if it did not turn up as a film. Formula or not, the book will have you breathing a little more heavily.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Baxter!" about the breakdown of a teen-age boy following his parents' divorce, is a "sincere, quite solemn film," written by Reginald Rose, who is the author of the TV series "Twelve Angry Men." The director is the English actor Lionel Jeffries. In Vincent Canby's opinion, there is not enough in Mr. Rose's screenplay "to sustain the 100-minute running time of the film, to justify the punctuation of the title or to support the fancy audiovisual effects." The performers are adroit, although, though they haven't much to do, Canby continues, "Patricia Neal, especially, seems wasted in the very small role of a speech therapist who will probably be the one eventually to rescue Baxter." Scott Jacoby plays Baxter.

"The Thief Who Came to Dinner," directed by Bud Yorkin, is about a bored young computer analyst who "chucks the straight life" to become the best adjusted, most successful jewel thief in Houston." Vincent Canby reports, "Though it would be 'difficult' to name any contemporary film with 'less sense of consequence,' it is this quality which gives the comedy its 'buoyancy even when its sense of humor fails.' It's one film audiences can 'like' without laughing a lot." Ryan O'Neal and Jacqueline Bisset head the cast.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 44 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Weeks on List
FICTION	
1 Jonathan Livingston Sea-	1 46
2 The Odessa File, Forsyth	2 19
3 Green Darkness, Seton	4 12
4 Sent-Tough, Jenkins, Knorr	7 23
5 August 1914, Solzhenitsyn	7 23
6 The Sunlight Dialogue	8 16
7 The Persian Boy, Remant	8 16
8 The Cameron, Oregon	9 7
9 The Impulse Conspiracy, Christie	9 7
10 Snowflake, Whitney	9 7
GENERAL	
1 Dr. Atkins Diet Revolution	1 15
2 The Best and the Brightest, Schlesinger	2 15
3 The O.C., Tynan	4 67
4 Harry S. Truman, Truman	5 13
5 John F. Kennedy, Kennedy	5 13
6 Y. O'Donnell & Powers	5 13
7 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	6 13
8 Journey to Ixtapa, Cas-	9 15
9 Soldier, Herbert	9 15
10 Whitten	10 2
11 Supermoney, Smith	10 2

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fresh-water fish

5 S. A. Indian

10 Inclination

14 Excellent

15 Electric terminal

16 Melody

17 Scheming

20 Electric

21 Stint for Liquor

22 "Tough" teams

23 Window part

24 Football man

26 Strauss opera

28 Meals

32 Thirst quenchers

33 Apple leavings

34 Joker

36 Treated contemptuously

40 Family member

41 On roller

42 City in Nevada

43 Sonnet parts

45 Kind of diplomacy

47 Eye part

48 White House name

49 Roadside shrine

52 Cucumber-like

DOWN

53 Exclamations

56 Speculated

60 Feed the kitty

61 Wrathful

62 Yorkshire river

63 Boselle tributary

64 Bugged down

65 Ship's width

1 Wear for Sherlock

2 Predicament

3 Single

4 Tunisian title

5 Tooth

6 Right or obtuse

7 String's big brother

8 Wedding words

9 Barbara

10 Goggles

11 Sligo's land

12 Neighbor of Monaco

13 Moscow agency

16 Mosque man

19 "— of fire, break glass"

23 Flower

24 Logan or goose

25 Residents of a movie planet

26 Weakens

27 "— lost!"

28 Legal paper

29 Fabric weave

30 Alaskan locale

33 Huntley et al.

35 Horse deity

37 Inveigle

38 Exploit

39 TV veteran

40 St. George, for one

45 Destined

46 Earthen jar

48 French rhyme

49 Resorts

50 Arm bone

51 Harl

52 Bureaucrat

53 Migratory worker

54 Olympian

55 Check

57 Auto-light setting

58 Numerical prefix

59 Jewish teacher

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

السلامة

Art Buchwald

Eat Now, Pay Later

WASHINGTON—With the price of food going up every day, it is not inconceivable that banks will soon be making loans on an "Eat Now, Pay Later Plan."

This is how it would work: Mr. and Mrs. Kalabush go to their local bank and are escorted to one of the assistant vice-presidents.

"What can I do for you?" the vice-president asks.

"We'd like to make a loan," Mr. Kalabush says.

"For what purpose?"

"We'd like to borrow the money to buy five steaks for a dinner party we're having tomorrow night."

"The vice-president says, 'That sounds rather expensive. We can make you a loan on hamburger or chicken without too much difficulty, but a steak loan is something else again. How much do you make a year?'

"Eighteen thousand dollars," Mr. Kalabush says. "The reason we want to buy steak is that my mother-in-law and father-in-law are coming over and we consider it a good investment."

"I see," the vice-president says. "What kind of collateral would you be willing to put up?"

"We have a 1971 Mercury that's all paid for."

The vice-president checks in his Blue Book. "But that would only pay for two steaks," Mr. Kalabush says. "I have some stocks and bonds."

The vice-president looks them over. "The car and the stocks and bonds are fine, but we're talking about beef now, and I'm afraid they just wouldn't cover the expenses of the dinner."

"Would you consider our car, 1.7-Mile Tunnel in U.S."

DENVER, March 12 (Reuters).—The world's most expensive stretch of highway—a \$112-million, 1.7-mile tunnel through the U.S. continental divide near here—opened to traffic last week.

Called the Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel, it is the longest, largest tunnel for vehicles in the United States.

the stocks and bonds and our house as sufficient collateral?"

"How much is your house worth?"

"Thirty thousand dollars."

The vice-president does some fast figuring with a calculator.

"That should cover a steak loan of this size. Of course you understand we couldn't give you the money for baked potatoes or a salad."

"That's all right," Mrs. Kalabush says. "We were going to sell our cabin on the lake to pay for the rest of the meal."

"What do we do now?" Mr. Kalabush asks.

The vice-president says, "We'll send our meat appraiser out to your butcher shop this afternoon to look over the steaks and make sure they are as you described them."

"You won't take our word for it?" Mr. Kalabush asks.

"The banks have been burned very badly on steak loans. People come in here and say they want to borrow money on a porterhouse or a New York strip and they go out and buy a turkey. When you borrow this kind of money for steak we want to make sure you're buying steak with it."

Now under our steak loan plan we require that you put 25 percent down in cash and pay the rest over a 10-year period at 8 percent interest."

"I didn't realize you had to put down that much cash," Mr. Kalabush says.

"Oh yes," the vice-president replies. "We believe in this way we know you're serious about wanting to eat steak. Now if you wanted to make a catfish loan, you wouldn't have to put down any cash."

"No," says Mrs. Kalabush. "We really want to buy the steaks."

"Good," the vice-president replies. "As soon as we hear from our meat appraiser we'll notify your butcher that it's all right to deliver the steaks to you."

"Thank you very much," Mr. Kalabush says as he and Mrs. Kalabush get up. "We're very grateful for the loan."

"Don't mention it," the vice-president says. "I think you've got a terrific investment. You never know what steak is going to cost in the future."

A Russian Chapel On the Champs-Elysées

Parisians strolling near the Grand Palais stop to admire the Chapel of Saint Michael, built in 1610 in Kirov, central Russia. The chapel was dismantled and rebuilt in Paris by Kirov's carpenters for the Russian Wood Art exhibition at the Grand Palais.



Is Raising Animal Body Heat a Factor in Birth Defects?

By Lawrence K. Altman

GENEVA, March 12 (INT).—

An Australian scientist's animal experiments, which produced a wide range of serious birth defects by slightly raising the pregnant female's body temperature, have led the World Health Organization to investigate the implications for humans.

The organization has sponsored further animal experiments in two American laboratories. Its annual report, soon to be published at its headquarters here, cites the critical need for other investigators to carry forward research that the Australian veterinarian, Dr. M. J. Edwards, has published in several scientific journals over the past six years.

Birth defects, including small brain size, severe learning defects, growth retardation, loss of vision from cataracts, club foot and other skeletal, muscular and dental deformities, were produced in the experiments by briefly exposing pregnant guinea pigs and rats to a hot environment.

The elevated temperature was produced experimentally in an incubator, not naturally by a viral or other infection. The type of resulting damage tended to depend on the time during pregnancy that the guinea pig or rat was exposed to hyperthermia, or elevated body temperature of about three to four degrees Fahrenheit.

Although none of the studies have been done on humans, Dr. Edwards and other scientists here suggest that some human birth defects may result from elevated body temperatures to temperate and tropical climates.

These scientists suggest that excessive heat, a natural physical factor resulting from fevers associated with common illnesses such as the flu and with summer and tropical climates, can possibly be a cause of at least some human birth defects.

"This is quite new," said Dr. Ian Beveridge, a veterinarian who works at WEO and at Cambridge University in England. He added in an interview: "These findings imply that febrile illnesses of whatever cause in pregnant women could conceivably produce damage to the fetus and affect the intelligence of the child. There's a big field here which research could fill in."

Although scientists have learned that serious birth defects can result when mothers are exposed in pregnancy to thalidomide or rubella (German measles), such teratogenic drugs and viruses account for just a small percentage of human birth defects. Chemicals and irradiation can also cause defects.

Some doctors estimate that congenital defects are found in about 1 percent of all human births. Dr. Beveridge said that in the overwhelming majority of cases, perhaps three-quarters of human birth defects, the cause of the deformity was unknown.

To learn if raised temperatures could be an important factor in birth defects, Dr. Beveridge said that WHO had asked laboratories in New England and California to repeat and carry forward the line of research that Dr. Edwards had begun at the University of Sydney in Australia.

"The important next step is to do the experiments on nonhuman primates," Dr. Beveridge said.

Dr. Edwards is trying to establish a more fundamental understanding of the process, according to Dr. Beveridge, who said that laboratory studies had shown that an elevation in temperature of four degrees Fahrenheit could destroy embryo cells during the mitotic stage of cell division.

In a letter to the Lancet, a British medical journal, last year, Dr. Edwards said:

"If the human embryo is sensitive to high temperatures, sauna bathing might also be suspected as a possible cause of human sporadic abortions, stillbirths and congenital malformations."

His papers have brought favorable comment from editors of scientific journals but little attention from scientists until now. Asked why, Dr. Beveridge replied:

"If you get something too new, nobody takes much notice. It's just like rubella. At first, people were skeptical that a mild viral disease could cause serious birth defects. It took a long time before scientists accepted it."

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PEOPLE: Cartier's Struggle To Stay American

Claude Cartier, sometime jeweler, has been trying to win back his American citizenship for a year, a struggle complicated by a squabble between the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Born in Budapest in 1925, but a citizen of France, he was taken to the United States in 1940 and, in 1944, became a naturalized citizen. After the war, Cartier worked for the family business (the jewelry empire had been founded by his grandfather in Paris in 1857). He married and had two children. In 1962, he sold his holdings in the New York branch of Cartier's and resigned as chairman and president. By then, his marriage had fallen apart and his American wife had taken the children to Paris.

He followed. But he knew that if he stayed out of the United States for more than three years he could lose his citizenship. Finally, in 1964, he renounced it, "so as to terminate its pull on him" and eliminate the temptation "to abandon his devotion in behalf of his children's welfare and return to the United States."

After his divorce became final and he had obtained custody of his children (American citizens by birth), he decided to try to get his citizenship back. He filed an appeal with the State Department's review board, which ruled in his favor. But the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which had the papers, refused to give them back. Last summer, the interagency conflict was turned over to the attorney general for resolution. He refused to give Cartier his papers and subsequently ruled that Cartier was not a citizen. In October, Cartier filed suit in U.S. District Court and Friday Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. returned his citizenship to him. The Justice Department may yet appeal.

Tenor Robert Merrill, 53, a star of the Metropolitan Opera for more than two decades, sang his 500th performance there last week as Count di Luna in "Trovatore." He is the only current Met principal to reach that total.

"It's strange," he told The New York Times. "I keep feeling that I'm just beginning. I've never taken the Met for granted. . . . Vocally, there is no reason why you can't sing for 30 or 40 years. I'm

going to go on as long as I'm enjoying it, as long as I'm a ball."

Howard Hughes has been collecting items. An all-encompassing list of his millions of signatures was for \$187,500 Friday to an anonymous Swedish collector. London stamp dealer. The was sent on a special flight New York to Le Bourget A at Paris in 1938.

Actor Raymond Burr says as of 1973 he will live permanently in Fiji. Burr, a part-time Fiji resident, 1966, when he bought Naiti Island, about 150 miles east of Suva, and built a there.

The American woman t was furious with the Brits she had hired. The engine was so loud she could not herself think. Dashboard flashed for no apparent reason. No matter how hard she tried on the gas she could not 50 miles an hour.

Finally she asked Auton Association patrolman Nory for help. He inspected the car, asked a few questions, then broke the news gently: London to Cornwall Sund second gear.

"She was only used to automatic gear shift cars," said. "She was too embarrassed to even give her name."

—SAMUEL JUSTI



Robert Merrill

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